



THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

National Institute for the Menteally Deficient

# ANNUAL REPORT

1927-28



*Annual Report of the  
Executive Council of  
the National Institute  
for the Blind* (Registered under the Blind  
Persons Act, 1920)  
*For the Year ended  
March Thirty - First,  
Nineteen Hundred and  
Twenty-Eight :: ::*



*In order to minimise the cost of producing this report,  
records of contributions have been omitted. These,  
however, may be seen at the Institute's Headquarters,  
or at its Branches.*

# National Institute for the Blind



Headquarters :

224-6-8 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1



THE MOON SOCIETY.....Works, 104 Queen's Road, Brighton  
BLIND BABIES' HOMES : "Sunshine House," Chorley Wood, Herts.  
                                  "Sunshine House," Oxford Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.  
                                  "Sunshine House," Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire  
COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT.....Chorley Wood, Herts.  
SCHOOL OF MASSAGE.....224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1  
GUEST HOUSE FOR AGED BLIND LADIES.....Hoole Bank, Chester  
CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME.....Quarry Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex  
HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN.....104 Queen's Road, Brighton  
HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN.....9 Gordon Road, Clifton, Bristol  
HOSTELS FOR BLIND WOMEN.....8 and 9 Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1  
HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.....31 Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey

## Areas and Offices :

NEWCASTLE. Northumberland, S. Durham (part), N. Cumberland. *Office* : Commercial Union Buildings, 47 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
YORKSHIRE (excluding Bradford, Halifax, Hull, and Middlesbrough areas) *Office* : 8 and 9 Pearl Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.  
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EASTERN COUNTIES. Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Lincolnshire (part), Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire. *Office* : 12 Park Road, Peterborough.  
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HOME COUNTIES. Sussex, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire. *Office* : 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

It should be noted that the South Yorkshire, South Wales, South Eastern and South Midland Offices have been closed as Branch Offices of the National Institute since April 1st, 1927. The South Yorkshire Area is now amalgamated with the North Yorkshire Area to form the Yorkshire Area with one office at Leeds, while the other three Offices have been closed as National Institute Offices in accordance with completed agreements under the Unification of Collections Scheme.

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NOTE: Blind Members are distinguished by an asterisk \*

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- Ormond A. Blyth. Chairman of Association for General Welfare of the Blind. 14. *Northwick House, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.*
- \*Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, F.R.Hist.S. *representing the Eastern Counties Association for the Blind.* Vice-Chairman, Eastern Counties Association for the Blind; Secretary, Lincoln Blind Society; Advisor, Lindsey Society for the Blind. *S. Willingham Rectory, in, Lincoln.*
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- Lt.-Col. E. C. Clay, C.B.E. *representing Gardner's Trust for the Blind.* Secretary, Gardner's Trust for the Blind; Member of Executive Council of Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind; Member of Committee of National Library for the Blind. *Gardner's Trust for the Blind, 53, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.*
- J. J. Crosfield, J.P. Member of the Committee of the National Library for the Blind; Member of the Committee of the Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind. 13. *Melbury Road, T. 14*
- W. H. Eastman *representing the Association of Poor Law Unions.* Guardian of the Poor, Seabrooks Union, Hull; Member of Council of the Poor Law Union's Association; Member of Council of Central Poor Law Conference; Member of the Advisory Committee on Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health); Member of Management Committee of the Hull and East Riding Blind Homes, Workshop and Institute). 17. *Barnston Street, Hull.*
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- J. Ferguson, B.A., M.B., D.P.H. *representing the Northern Counties Association for the Blind.* Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Lancashire County Council; Chairman of the Northern Counties Association for the Blind; Member of the Committee of the National Library for the Blind. *County Offices, Preston.*
- James Graham, Ph.D. Director of Education for the City of Leeds; Member of the National Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind; Member of Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind; Member of Executive Committee of Association of Education Committees; Member of Education Committee of Association of Municipal Corporations; Member of the Authorities Panels on the Standing Joint Committee on Teachers' Salaries; Member of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. *Education Office, Leeds.*
- Godfrey H. Hamilton. Secretary, National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System; Member of Council and Vice-President, Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers. 22. *St. Mary Abbots Terrace, W. 14*
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- \*G. F. Mowatt, J.P.** Fellow and Hon. Treasurer of the College and Association of Teachers of the Blind; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Worcester College; Governor, Royal Normal College for the Blind; Committee, Barclay Workshop for Blind Women; Chairman, Joint Committee, Barclay Institutions for Blind Women; Member of Advisory Committee on Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health); Member of Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, London County Council; Member of Committee of National Library for the Blind; Member of Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association *Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.*
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- P. B. Reckitt, J.P., O.B.E.** President, Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind; Hon. Treasurer, Hull Royal Infirmary J.P. for the North and East Riding of Yorkshire. *Swanland Manor, North Ferriby, E. Yorks.*
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- H. J. Wagg, O.B.E.** Councillor, Paddington Borough Council; Hon. Treasurer, Greater London Fund for the Blind; Member, Union of Counties Association for the Blind; Member of Executive Committee, Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind; Member, Blind Persons Sub-Committee, Middlesex County Council; Member of Committee of the Central Council for London Blind, London County Council; Hon. Secretary and Trustee, Barclay Workshops for Blind Women; Member, Executive Committee, Barclay Home and School for Blind and Partially Blind Girls. 11, *Gloucester Square, W. 2.*
- J. Mathewson Watson, J.P.** Member of Manchester City Council; Magistrate of the City; Chairman of the White Heather Fund; Chairman of Parks Treats, Manchester Parks Committee; Life Governor of the Royal Infirmary; Life Governor of the Jewish Hospital; Governor of St. Bede's College; Member of the Board for St. Joseph's School for Boys; President of the Manchester Sunday School Union; Member of the Board of the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade; Chairman of the Board of Henshaw's Institution for the Blind; President, Manchester Harriers; Hon. Secretary, Anglo-American Society; Member of the Board for the Girls' High School. 90, *Deansgate, Manchester.*
- A. E. Wood.** Member of Leeds Institution for the Blind. *East Parade Chambers, Leeds.*



# Report of the Executive Council of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE for the BLIND for the Financial Year ended March 31<sup>st</sup> 1928

IN the history of any institution there are generally certain periods which can be described as transitional. Their significance may not be fully understood at the time, but to observers in the future they will stand out as periods when definite progressive or retrograde movements left an indelible stamp on the character of the institution concerned.

We believe that the years 1926-7, 1927-8 will be regarded as such a period of transition, in a progressive direction, in the history of the National Institute for the Blind, for during these years a policy has been initiated which, we trust, will ultimately affect for the good every blind individual throughout the country. Our justification in the belief of the beneficial effects of this policy is that its broad foundations are co-operation in endeavour and co-ordination of accomplishment.

In its earlier years an institution, as a nation, has to expend the whole of its energies on self-preservation and the solid establishment of its identity. But when it has, so to speak, reached adult age, it has an opportunity to pause and consider how best it can fit itself into the general scheme of life around it. Now, in these days, the general scheme of life is governed to an ever-widening extent by the spirit of co-operation. We see it in all spheres of thought and action—in religion, in knowledge, in science, in society, in international relationships, in such a body as the League of Nations, in such a movement as that of the Boy Scouts; and we think that nowhere can it be more usefully applied than to philanthropy.

Accordingly, as soon as the National Institute had consolidated its position, we considered, as essential to its ideals of progress, that it should march forward in tune with the spirit of the age, that its work should coalesce with work for the blind in all parts of the British Empire, and that there should be entire co-operation between the Institute and local agencies for the blind throughout the United Kingdom.

We have had the ideal before us, and we have strenuously endeavoured to convert it into fact; but, necessarily, the process has required considerable faith, patience and tact on all sides, and the period under review in this report may be characterized as one of very hard work, of a certain amount of anxiety, and, to some degree, experimental.

Throughout the year, however, we have been immensely encouraged by the constant kindness and generosity of our supporters. To them we express our heartfelt gratitude. The greater number of them have now consistently helped the Institute's work for a number of years. They do not simply send us money; they accompany their donations with letters showing a genuine interest in the great cause of the blind; and the mass of correspondence we receive each year proves that the philanthropic spirit as exhibited towards the blind is as vigorous as ever, and that the remarkable achievements of the blind in recent years, far from alienating support from a handicapped people, have but served as spurs to the interest taken in them.

## *Work Continued and Developed*

It will be seen (on reference to the statement of accounts appended to this report) that, during the year, subscriptions, donations and collections have fallen to the extent of nearly £10,000. This is to be regretted, and we earnestly appeal for further support; but we must remember that certain sums of money, formerly contributed towards the Institute's work, have undoubtedly been deflected into funds raised by local agencies working in agreement with the Institute. Legacies and the interest on invested property have slightly increased in value, we are glad to say, but we believe that the most satisfactory feature of our report is the fact that, despite a fall in income, the Institute's direct work for the blind has increased. This fact, we think, will be obvious throughout our report, but the increase

## *Unification of Collections*

of the Government grant in respect of the Institute's work for the blind to the extent of £2,746 is an interesting figure in proof of the fact. Our work has not only been continued; it has been developed, mainly by the application of the strictest economical principles in administration, and by the application of a logical scheme of co-operation with local agencies, especially with regard to collecting activities.

### *Reorganization of Administration*

With reference to the first point, the administration of the Institute was, during the year, subjected to a very thorough examination as the result of our appointment in March, 1927, of a strong special Committee to indicate definite re-organisations and economies for our consideration. This Committee considered that it would be an advantage to have the independent advice of an expert, and with that object it approached Mr. Arthur Collins, the experienced and distinguished adviser on such subjects, who, though busily engaged with other similar enquiries, was so good as not only to undertake the task, but to do so without remuneration. In his valuable report, while paying a tribute to the keenness of both the honorary officers and the paid staff of the Institute, and commending its work as well done, he made recommendations directed to the following objects:—

- (1) While maintaining the Council's responsibility for directing policy in respect both of working arrangements and raising of revenue, to secure a more systematic delegation of its powers through a reduced number of Committees to the executive staff.
- (2) To improve the procedure of the Committees with the same object of delegation.
- (3) To tighten the control by the Finance Committee both of money-raising and of expenditure, and fully to develop the policy already initiated by the Council, of framing an annual budget and requiring adherence to it.
- (4) To overhaul and improve the arrangements for collecting locally in the provinces.

We carefully considered the recommendations, and on the advice of the special Committee, we have accepted them, with slight modifications, and are now putting them into effect.

### *Unification of Collections*

In our report for the year 1925-6 we gave full details of the Scheme, approved by the

Ministry of Health's Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, for opening negotiations with local voluntary agencies with a view to framing collecting agreements; while in our last report we recorded the successful initiation of the scheme, and the conclusion of agreements with 37 agencies.

We are happy now to report that agreements have been made with 67 agencies.

The agreements entered into are, broadly speaking, of two kinds. Under one type of agreement the Institute undertakes the collecting of funds, retains 25 per cent. of the amount collected for national work, and hands over the remaining 75 per cent. to the local agency for local work. Under the other type of agreement, the local agency undertakes the collecting of funds, retains 80 per cent. of the amount collected for local work, and hands over the remaining 20 per cent. to the Institute for national work.

The National Library for the Blind, as reported last year, is now a party to all such agreements, receiving an agreed proportion of the amounts allocated to national work.

### *Agencies in Agreement*

Below we give a list of the agencies with which agreements have been concluded by the Institute and the National Library up to March 31st, 1928:—

#### Collection made by the Institute.

Barnsley and District Association for the Blind.  
Bath Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind.  
Cornwall County Association for the Blind.  
Darlington Society for the Blind.  
Devon County Association for the Blind.  
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
Dorset County Association for the Blind.  
East Sussex Association for the Blind.  
Gloucester (City) Blind Association.  
Gloucester County Association for the Blind.  
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind.  
Keighley Institution for the Blind.  
Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind.  
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society.  
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind.  
Newcastle Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
Newcastle Royal Victoria School for the Blind.  
Newcastle Workshops for the Blind.  
Norwich Institution for the Blind.  
Somerset County Association for the Blind.  
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.  
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter.  
West Sussex Association for the Blind.  
Wiltshire County Association for the Blind.



This map shows how the country is gradually adopting the Unification of Collections Scheme initiated two years ago by the Institute. In the areas shown in black, the local agencies collect; in the areas covered by perpendicular lines, the Institute collects; in the areas covered by horizontal lines, negotiations are pending; in the areas shown in white, no agreements have yet been made.



## *Effects of Co-operation*

### Collection made by the Local Agency.

Barrow and District Society for the Welfare of the  
Blind.  
Berkshire County Blind Society.  
Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.  
Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind.  
Cardiff Institute for the Blind.  
Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.  
Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind.  
Halifax Society for the Blind.  
Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.  
Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
Hertfordshire Society for the Blind.  
Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.  
Kent County Association for the Blind.  
Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society.  
Lincoln Blind Society.  
Midland Societies for the Blind, including :—  
Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.  
Burton-on-Trent Blind Committee.  
Coventry Society for the Blind.  
Shropshire County Association for the Blind.  
Staffordshire County Association for the Blind.  
Stourbridge Institution for the Blind.  
Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the  
Blind.  
Warwickshire County Association for the Blind.  
Worcestershire County Association for the Blind.  
Newport and Monmouth Blind Aid Society.  
Oxford (City and County) Society for the Blind.  
Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Nottingham.  
Southampton Association for the Blind.  
Sunderland and Durham County Royal Institute for  
the Blind.  
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
Worthing Society for Befriending the Blind.  
(Division on 25-75 per cent. basis, but Society collects.)

Negotiations with many other agencies for the blind in different parts of the country are still in progress, and the map reproduced herewith will give a better idea than any names or figures of how the whole country is gradually coming into the general scheme of unification.

A welcome addition (not included in the above lists) during the year has been the group of metropolitan workshops, societies and institutions for the blind, and the adjacent Counties Associations. Heretofore, as readers of our report well know, many of these societies have been parties to a collecting agreement with the National Institute now widely known as the Greater London Fund for the Blind, whilst most of the societies not parties to the agreement have received annual allocations from the Fund. However, as briefly mentioned last year, it was considered advisable that the organization of the Greater London Fund should be brought intoline, as far as possible, with the other agreements, and we accordingly appointed a special Committee to consider the reorganization of the Fund as a collecting agency for the Institute and the National Library, the metropolitan workshops and societies, and the Counties Associations.

On the 1st April, 1928, the new agreement came into operation. By this agreement—for the first year of its operation—45 per cent. of the net amount raised by the Fund will be divided among the central workshops, which employ 800 blind men and women and are training 300 young blind people; 35 per cent. will be paid to the National Institute and National Library for national services; and 20 per cent. will be divided among the County Associations, which look after the aged and unemployable blind. The Fund itself is now registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and will no longer be controlled by the National Institute but will be conducted by a Central Committee of eighteen members made up of six representatives from each of the groups referred to above. In addition to the participation scheme the Committee has power to divide a sum not exceeding £500 annually among the smaller Societies which assist the blind in the London area. A clause in the agreement provides for the revision of the terms above stated, if considered desirable, after one year's trial.

The parties to the agreement, in addition to the National Institute and the National Library, are :—

Barclay Workshops for Blind Women.  
Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
Incorporated Association for Promoting the General  
Welfare of the Blind.  
Kent County Association for the Blind.  
London Association for the Blind.  
London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind  
(with which is incorporated West London Workshops  
for the Blind).  
Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for  
the Blind.  
Middlesex Association for the Blind.  
The Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead  
(including the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo  
Road).  
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
The Workshop for the Blind of Kent.

Considering the Unification of Collections Scheme as a whole it is yet too early to say what effect it will have on the annual income of the Institute. Up to March 31st, 1928, the Institute had received from local agencies collecting under agreement the sum of £3,359; but during the year the Institute paid into the common fund of similar local agencies the sum of £2,340 as money raised in the respective local areas during the progress of negotiation—the agreements being ante-dated. It is obvious, therefore, that the scheme needs to be applied throughout the country for several years before a judgment of its financial possibilities can be formed.

Apart from monetary considerations, we have already been able to note with the greatest satisfaction that the friendly intercourse and relationship between all agencies for the blind,

## Allocations and Grants

national or local, has vastly increased as a result of these negotiations, which, in each separate instance, have needed the close examination of special problems. The constant study of every feature in different local problems by a national body must necessarily lead to wider understanding and sympathy; while, on the other hand, a local body comprehending the aims and objects of a national body by actual contact therewith must obviously be affected for good by a broader outlook.

### Allocations and Grants.

Returning to matters of finance, below we give a list of the individual allocations made during 1927-8, under percentage agreements, to local agencies in areas where the Institute collects, amounting to a total of £17,721 12 8; together

	£	s.	d.
<b>Berkshire—</b>			
*Berkshire County Blind Society .. ..	100	0	0
<b>Cambridge—</b>			
*Isle of Ely Society for the Blind .. ..	15	3	9
<b>Cheshire—</b>			
*Chester Society for the Blind .. ..	7	10	3
<b>Cornwall—</b>			
Cornwall County Association for the Blind	543	4	9
<b>Devon—</b>			
*Devon County Association for the Blind ..	400	0	0
*Devonport Home for the Blind .. ..	250	0	0
*N. Devon Home Teaching Soc. for the Blind	100	0	0
*South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind—Plymouth .. ..	700	0	0
*West of England Instn. for the Blind—Exeter	500	0	0
<b>Dorset—</b>			
Dorset County Association for the Blind ..	351	2	2
<b>Durham—</b>			
Darlington Society for the Blind .. ..	175	10	8
*Sunderland and Durham County Royal Institution for the Blind .. ..	63	17	8
<b>Essex—</b>			
Essex Voluntary Association for the Blind	165	9	1
<b>Glamorganshire—</b>			
*Cardiff Institute for the Blind .. ..	1,145	16	8
<b>Gloucestershire—</b>			
*Bristol—Clifton Home for Blind Women ..	175	14	6
Gloucester Blind Association .. ..	131	5	8
Gloucestershire County Assn. for the Blind	487	13	2
<b>Hampshire—</b>			
*Hampshire Assn. for the care of the Blind	75	0	0
*Southampton Association for the Blind ..	200	0	0
<b>Herefordshire—</b>			
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind .. ..	77	0	6
<b>Hertfordshire—</b>			
Hertfordshire Association for the Blind ..	146	7	10
<b>Kent—</b>			
*Ashford Society for the Blind .. ..	48	16	6
Kent County Association for the Blind ..	189	5	4
<b>Lancashire—</b>			
*Blackpool and Fylde Society for the Blind	75	0	0
*Bury Society for the Blind .. ..	2	12	0
Liverpool—Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind .. ..	1,809	1	6

We only touch briefly upon this subject here, but we cannot over-emphasize our sense of the vital importance of general good-will amongst bodies working for the blind. We firmly believe that such good-will has been immensely fostered by the new Scheme, and, because of that one fact alone, we have faith that the Scheme will prosper. Details of organization may have to be modified—even entirely changed—but a spirit of co-operation once established is not easily to be removed.

with fixed and special grants made by the Institute irrespective of any agreements, amounting to a total of £5,246 14 8. The latter are indicated by an asterisk.

	£	s.	d.
<b>Lincolnshire—</b>			
*Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society .. ..	10	0	9
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society .. ..	275	9	8
<b>London—</b>			
*Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs	175	0	0
*College and Assn. of Teachers of the Blind	10	10	0
*Guild for Promotion of Gardening amongst the Blind and Partially Blind (Myope) ..	200	0	0
*Incorporated Association for the Promotion of the General Welfare of the Blind ..	500	0	0
National Library for the Blind .. ..	1,709	19	5
<b>Monmouthshire—</b>			
Newport and Monmouthshire Blind Aid Soc.	27	13	5
<b>Norfolk—</b>			
Norwich Institution for the Blind .. ..	679	0	6
<b>Northumberland—</b>			
Newcastle Agencies for the Blind .. ..	1,155	4	8
<b>Nottinghamshire—</b>			
*Royal Midland Institution for the Blind ..	12	16	3
<b>Somerset—</b>			
Bath Society for the Blind .. ..	219	9	8
Somerset County Association for the Blind	888	17	2
<b>Suffolk—</b>			
*East Suffolk and Ipswich Blind Association	23	3	9
<b>Surrey—</b>			
*Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind	100	0	0
<b>Sussex—</b>			
Brighton Soc. for the Welfare of the Blind	57	8	4
East Sussex Association for the Blind ..	465	14	9
West Sussex Association for the Blind ..	223	16	6
<b>Wiltshire—</b>			
Wiltshire County Association for the Blind	565	15	9
<b>Worcestershire—</b>			
*Worcester College for the Blind .. ..	250	0	0
<b>Yorkshire—</b>			
Barnsley and District Assn. for the Blind	339	14	1
Bradford—Royal Institution for the Blind	2,828	5	9
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind .. ..	108	16	1
*Halifax Society for the Blind .. ..	66	6	11
Keighley Institution for the Blind ..	370	9	9
Leeds United Institute for the Blind ..	3,729	16	6
*Tadmorden Society for the Blind .. ..	19	5	8
<b>*Esperanto Ligilo (Esperanto Magazine for the Blind) .. ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>£22,968</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

## Embossed Books and Periodicals

Before closing this introductory section of our report, we should like to express our deep sense of gratitude to Sir Alexander Diack, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., who has borne a large share of responsibility in putting the Unification of Collections Scheme into force. Appointed to the post of Secretary-General at a very difficult time, he has devoted himself heart and soul to his work, despite a very grave illness, which, we regret to report, has forced him to resign his

position. We know that the many friends he has made in the world of the blind join with us in wishing him a speedy recovery, and a long period of rest and enjoyment after a distinguished and hard-working career.

In place of Sir Alexander Diack, Mr. W. Mc.G. Eagar has been appointed Secretary-General to the Institute as from the 7th May, 1928.

We now proceed to review the work of the Institute's various departments during the year.

## Departmental Reports.

### *Embossed Books and Periodicals.*

NOT only throughout the British Empire, but in every foreign country, however remote, where the blind are reading or where there are people teaching the blind to read the great world languages or the most insular dialects, the name of the National Institute is familiar as that of the largest publishing house for the blind in the world. Scarcely a week passes without bringing foreign visitors to our Headquarters, and in nine cases out of ten their object is to inspect the production of Braille books and periodicals. Some of these visitors cannot speak even a word of English, but they manage to convey to the officials that their visit has been intensely interesting, and that they are returning to their own countries full of new ideas for the development of that greatest bond of union amongst the blind—Braille.

It has taken the Institute years of strenuous work to build up and establish its present position as the premier publishing house for the blind in

the world, and it can only keep that high state by further hard work and further progress. Some years ago, owing to lack of funds, our Braille and Moon production was very seriously curtailed; but, having righted our finances, we decided to spend approximately £12,000 per annum on Braille and Moon production. This figure, despite fluctuations in our income, we have adhered to for several years now, so that each year has added extensively to the very considerable mass of literature available for the blind.

The numbers of books and periodicals in Braille and Moon type published during the period under review were as follows:—

Braille Publications.	
Bound volumes .. .. .	17,838
Books, pamphlets, instruction cards and alphabets .. .. .	10,667
Magazines .. .. .	209,510
Newspapers .. .. .	228,612

Braille Book Plates Produced.	
Literature (including magazines and newspapers) .. .. .	22,244

Moon Publications.	
Bound volumes .. .. .	6,138
Book pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, alphabets, etc. .. .. .	56,011

Moon Pages of Type Set.	
Literature, including magazines and newspapers .. .. .	7,962

The total production is practically equal to that of the preceding year, although there are slight variations in detail. For instance, this year the production of bound volumes of Braille is slightly less, and the production of magazines and newspapers considerably more than in the previous year. One point is interesting. The number of Braille book plates produced during the period



The Stereotyping Department; all the Stereotypers are Blind.



under review, is, as shown above, 22,244. In the previous year, the corresponding figure was 22,266. With such large numbers involved, such a very slight difference is convincing proof of the extraordinary steadiness of output in our Stereotyping Department. As most readers of this report know, all Braille literature produced at the Institute is stereotyped by the blind themselves, so that book plate production is a blind industry. And we think that any factory with sighted labour might be proud of maintaining, as our blind stereotypers have maintained, such a steady output from year to year.

The books produced during the year were all selected by our Publications Committee, with the occasional advice of the distinguished men of letters forming our Literary Consultative Committee. (see page 4). Yet books are not selected autocratically. Letters reach us from every part of the world asking for Braille editions of every type of literary work that one can imagine. One man, for instance, wants a weekly Encyclopædia; another wants Cruden's Concordance—possibly about 50 volumes of Braille! One lady persists in her requests for Ethel M. Dell's books, and wants every one in Braille; while a correspondent from New Brunswick wants nothing modern, but the "good old yarns" of Harrison Ainsworth and G. P. R. James!

Needless to say, every suggestion receives the most careful attention. The taste of the blind world is as varied as that of the sighted world, and it is our duty to cater, as far as we possibly can, for every type of blind reader.

#### *Recent Publications.*

For example, amongst the books published during the period under review are classics such as Sophocles' "Antigone," and the "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus; famous novels such as Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," Butler's "Way of All Flesh," Wells' "Kipps," Kingsley's "Hypatia," Collins' "Moonstone," Lytton's "Harold"; thrillers such as "The Red Lacquer Case," "The Cask," "The Stolen Budget," "The Dancing Floor," "The Deductions of Colonel Gore"; poetry, including selections from Robert Bridges, Christina Rossetti, Humbert Wolfe, Alice Meynell, Edmund Gosse, John Freeman, Spenser's "Epithalamion," Browning's



The Hands of the Blind Stereotypers are the means of conveying the Treasures of Literature to the Sightless.

"Pippa Passes"; educational works such as Bertrand Russell's "A. B. C. of Atoms," West's "Revised English Grammar," Florian's "French Unseens," Bury's "History of Freedom of Thought," Brown's "Elements of Radio-Communication"; books of present-day interest, such as the "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," Baldwin's "On England," Lord Grey's "Memoirs." We could extend this list into pages, but we think that it, and the following brief list of a few titles selected for publication during the year but not yet issued, will prove that our Publications Committee has a broad outlook and endeavours to give the blind reader not all—that is impossible—but the best of the books he wants to read. (see page 41.)

Book on Domestic Science, Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge," Ferber's "Show Boat," Buchan's "Mr. Standfast," Book on Osteopathy, Keats' "Hyperion," Flecker's "Hassan," Newman's "Dream of Gerontius," "How God Inspired the Bible," by Paterson-Smyth, Grahame's "Wind in the Willows," Life of Abraham Lincoln, Ponting's "Great White South," "The Contemporary Theatre," by James Agate, Tennyson Jesse's "Moonraker," Booth Tarkington's "Plutocrat," Mason's "No Other Tiger," Ian Hay's "Right Stuff," Knox's "The Viaduct Murder," Vachell's "The Hill," Nicolson's "Swinburne," Priestley's "George Meredith," Bramah's "Wallet of Kai-Lung," Stephen Graham's "Tramping."

It can easily be understood that the selection of books is a difficult, even a delicate task, but it is extremely interesting, and we are fortunate in our honorary advisers. This year, also, we



After a Braille Book or Periodical is printed the leaves are collected and collated by the Blind.

have been working on terms of far closer intimacy with the National Library for the Blind. This, we believe, is to the definite advantage of both institutions, and will certainly be so to the blind reader. For instance, the National Library alone can give us a sure guide to the *popular* taste of the blind world.

As mentioned in the first section of this report, the National Library is now a party to all collecting agreements made by the Institute with local agencies, and therefore receives an agreed share of the net sums allocated for national work. For many years, a number of free copies of all the Institute's publications have been given to the Library. Under the present arrangement, we are unable to pursue this policy in its entirety, but we only charge the Library one-third of the actual cost price of all our Braille and Moon books, while, under certain conditions, we allow an additional discount. Also, we decided to continue to supply the Library with free copies of books for several months after the Library became a party to our agreements, so that during the period under review gifts of books, etc., to the Library amounted in value to the sum of £2,798.

The Institute's periodicals are world-known, but we append a descriptive list for purposes of reference.

## Periodicals in Braille Type

**Braille Mail**—A weekly newspaper giving a concise summary of the news of the world, grouped under headings, and keeping the blind in touch with affairs in general.

**Braille Radio Times**—A weekly résumé of programmes broadcast from all Stations of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Produced by permission and with the kind co-operation of the *Radio Times*.

**Progress**—A monthly, which contains articles of interest to the blind, and includes features of general interest, a question box, a monthly competition, short stories, etc. Its aim is to keep the blind in touch with each other and with affairs of the moment, and to provide them with a means of exchanging views. It also includes a chess supplement and a supplement devoted to home occupations.

**The Literary Journal**—Issued monthly. It contains original contributions and articles selected from high-class reviews, magazines, newspapers, etc., and keeps its readers in touch with all modern literary and artistic movements and criticism.

**Braille Musical Magazine**—Edited by Mr. H. E. Platt, assisted by Mr. W. Wolstenholme, Mus. Bac.(Oxon.), and Mr. H. C. Warrilow, F.R.C.O., this magazine is issued monthly.

It contains matters of interest to musicians, reviews of latest Braille music publications, and several specimen pages of the same.

**The School Magazine**—(incorporating *Comrades*)—Edited by Mr. Edward Evans, and issued monthly. It is designed to supply schools for the blind with interesting reading matter for *class use*, and to afford boys and girls instruction combined with amusement. There is also a supplement for younger children, consisting of simple stories, etc., in uncontracted Braille.

**The Massage Journal**—Issued monthly and devoted to the interests of blind masseurs and masseuses, including up-to-date articles on massage.

**Channels of Blessing**—Edited by Miss S. M. Troup, and issued every two months. This is a religious magazine, and its aim is to provide reading matter which will give spiritual help and comfort to those who are deprived of sight and to the deaf-blind. A supplement provides aids to Sunday School teachers.

## Periodicals in Moon Type

**The Moon Magazine**—Issued monthly, containing a short story and general items of interest, short articles, etc.

**The Moon Newspaper**—Issued weekly, giving a résumé of the world's news grouped under the names of countries, and containing a supplement of American news. This newspaper has the reputation of being the smallest, in number of words, of all the world's newspapers and has been described as a masterpiece of compression.

All these periodicals are growing in circulation, but the circulation figure of each issue is by no means a true guide as to the number of readers, as copies of all our periodicals change hands time after time, travelling all over the world, and sometimes receiving a warm welcome even though a year old. This is natural, as periodicals to a blind person are even more important than newspapers to a person with sight, for to the latter every face he meets along the street should be "afire with news." The only substitute blind people have for periodicals is wireless, but

we do not believe that the receiving set will ever oust the embossed dot, even as a conveyer of news. For instance, although the *Braille Radio Times* almost at once attained a weekly circulation of 1,500 copies, and is now mounting rapidly to the 2,000 mark, the circulation of the *Braille Mail* has not fallen at all, and the paper gives every sign of being so popular that we have recently enlarged it by two plates, or four pages, without increasing the price.

The success of the *Braille Radio Times* has been remarkable. As foreshadowed in our last report, this year we have increased the value of the journal by including the programmes of the Scottish and Ulster Stations, so that now subscribers have a complete résumé of *all* programmes broadcast from *all* Stations of the British Broadcasting Corporation throughout the British Isles. In the near future, another useful addition will be a supplement issued from time to time devoted to an article or articles written by experts on technical wireless subjects.

In addition to the embossed periodicals named above, the Institute continues to publish the ink-print magazine *The Beacon*, of interest and value to all who have the welfare of the blind at heart and wish to keep in touch with latest developments. Also, we publish several embossed journals for private individuals at cost price, although we are not responsible in any way for the editing of these magazines.

Each month, with every copy of our weekly and monthly Braille periodicals, we issue an Announcements Supplement in Braille giving lists of all new books and music published by the Institute; additions to our Students' and Massage Libraries; and additions to the National Library; together with details of new apparatus, games, etc., on the market. We understand that Braille readers generally find this Supplement very useful, as it keeps them in constant touch with all new publications issued in this country. We have also added slight descriptive notes to the books listed, so that a reader may not buy or borrow a romance of true love in mistake for a theological treatise!

We have introduced similar descriptive notes in the new revised edition of our catalogue which will shortly be ready for publication. The name of practically every book

in the catalogue is followed by a few lines of description, and, as it is our intention to issue a Braille edition as soon as it is completed, the new catalogue will be a comprehensive literary guide, ready to the hand of every blind man or woman.

The revision of our Braille primers has been completed, and we hope that the new editions, over which much care and labour have been expended, will simplify both the learning and instruction of Braille.

Several scientific text-books are in course of preparation, thanks to the generous co-operation of the Embossed Scientific Books Fund, initiated many years ago by the late H. M. Taylor, M.A., F.R.S., and of which the present Hon. Secretary is Mr. A. R. Hinks, F.R.S., C.B.E., whose interest in the work is very keen.

#### *Publications in Moon Type*

So far we have dealt mainly with Braille literature, but we must not neglect to notice that the publication of volumes in Moon has increased during the period under review by 43 per cent., while the number of pages of Moon type set shows an increase of 35 per cent. This is a remarkable result, and clearly shows that the number of Moon readers is not declining.

As most readers of this report know, Moon is a simple embossed variation of ordinary Roman letters, and books and periodicals in this type are published by the Moon Society, a branch of the Institute, with printing works at Brighton. During the year, Mr. G. F. Mowatt, Mr. T. H. Tylor, and Mr. H. J. Wagg, have been nominated Trustees to the Society in addition to the existing Trustees.



The New Edition of the Bible in Braille, in 74 handy Volumes.



## *Braille Library for Students*

The policy of issuing limited editions of works in Moon has been continued, and a Fourth and Fifth Series have been published during the period under review, while it is hoped to complete a Sixth Series during the present year.

A useful booklet, explaining for the first time the principles of setting the Moon system and the rules for contractions, etc., has been produced in Moon type. An ink-print edition of this pamphlet is also published.

The need for the weekly issue of some devotional matter to our Moon readers has long been apparent to us, and it is hoped shortly to begin this scheme with the publication of chapters from Dr. J. R. Miller's well-known books entitled "Making the Most of Life" and "Things to Live For."

The publication of Braille and Moon editions of all types of literature is enormously facilitated by the unfailing generosity of all authors, publishers, and owners of copyright in waiving their rights in respect of embossed editions for the blind. By "all" we mean all, literally, as never have we met with a refusal. In fact, permission is given from all parties not with mere formality, but with such grace, with such kind expressions of sympathy in our work, that we believe we may count every member of the literary world as a constant friend to the blind. Several authors have given us complete freedom to issue Braille editions of any of their past or future works; many show great interest in the actual processes of Braille printing; and some have been intensely surprised to see a small pocket edition swell, in Braille, into six bulky volumes. To one and all, authors, publishers

and others, the blind reader owes an immense debt of gratitude.

All books published in Braille and Moon by the Institute are sold to the blind resident in any part of the British Empire at a discount of two-thirds of the actual cost price. Many books are presented free to deserving cases.

### *Braille Manuscript Books and Students' Library*

There has been steady progress in the valuable work of this Department during the past year, 770 new Braille volumes for students having been prepared during the period under review. These new volumes include such works as:—

The King's English (Fowler), Essays on the Greater German Poets (Carlyle), The Faerie Queen (Spenser), Life of John Wesley (Southey), Logic, Deductive and Inductive (Read), Brooke's Geography, Standard English Pronunciation (Nicklin), Political Theories of the Middle Age (Gierke), Works by Euripides, Plato and Tacitus, Primitive Religion (Lowie), Contracts (Pease and Landon), New Student's Conveyancing (Gibson), Carter's Contracts, Sohm's Roman Law, Rent and Mortgage Restriction, Guide to New Property Statutes, German Commercial Practice, Nouvelles (De Musset), Trésor des Humbles (Maeterlinck), The Worker and the State (Tillyard), Primitive Society (Lowie), Electricity and the Structure of Matter (Southern).

For the production of these books we are indebted to a band of volunteers who devote many hours of labour to work which requires much thought; for apart from the general difficulty of putting into Braille books such as those enumerated above, there is in many cases the particular and greater difficulty of "lay-out."

It must be remembered that the fingers of the blind travel horizontally; therefore, tables of statistics, genealogical tables, charts, etc., perpendicularly arranged in print, have always to be re-arranged, so that they can be read by fingers travelling across the page. Two of our volunteers have specialised in the embossing of maps and diagrams and have brought this work to a fine art.

Many of our writers would perhaps prefer to tackle much easier books, but the knowledge that a blind student requires a difficult textbook urgently, in order to fit himself for his future career, keeps them to



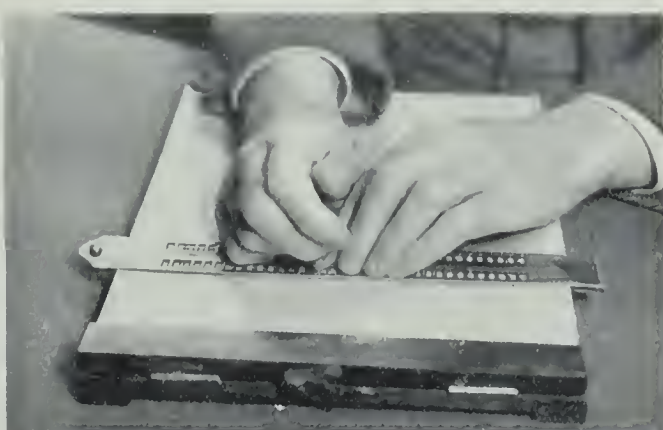
Volunteer Helper dictating to a Blind Braille Proof Reader.

their voluntary task and enables the Department to maintain its steady output. One worker, to whom we cannot give too much praise, alone produced thirty-seven volumes during the year; another volunteer prepared twenty-three volumes; a third, twenty volumes, while several produced between twelve and seventeen volumes.

An idea of the value of these books may be gathered from the fact that the 770 volumes produced during the year represent over £1,500 in cash, for were the Braille writers paid for their work the rates would be 8d. for a large sheet of English Braille and 10d. for foreign work. It is necessary to duplicate some of the books—for one copy does not always supply the demand—and for this work we employ several blind copyists. Not only do our volunteers devote hours of labour to the work; they also provide the necessary paper, and in several instances pay for the binding of the volumes at the rate of 3s. 6d. per volume. Thus, the cost of binding alone generally far exceeds the cost of the letter-press copy; but when one considers the number of blind men and women who will be helped to start a successful career through having the essential books for study, it will readily be understood that each of the Braille volumes in this unique library is worth its weight in gold. (see pages 41 and 42).

#### *Keeping Textbooks up to Date*

It is not unusual for a student to apply to us for a catalogue of the books in the Students' Library before deciding on which Course to embark at a University. Many students decide to take law, owing to the excellent opportunity this profession offers to the blind, and the production of sufficient copies of legal works is the greatest problem we have to contend against at the present time. In addition to the demand, there is the continual change in Statutes, so that frequently after a long and difficult book has been put into Braille it is necessary to prepare a Supplement immediately, for changes have taken place during the period the work has been in hand. For example, recently, the last volume of "Gibson's Conveyancing," which makes seventeen volumes in Braille, had not been finished when a new edition of the book was published, incorporating new Acts, etc., so that a supplement had to be prepared for issue with this work.



Correcting Proofs of a Manuscript Work for Blind Students.

As it is necessary to have the latest books on the subject required, it is our practice to use the latest edition in all cases.

During the year, about 2,000 volumes have been circulated, but this does not nearly represent the total number of books on loan, for students are allowed to keep books for many months—even for two years, if needed for examination purposes. At the present time one Oxford student has more than 150 volumes in College, while another has 80, and several more than 50 volumes.

The training of volunteer Braille writers still continues, but we regret that applications for training are decreasing in number. Unfortunately, not more than 50 per cent. of those who take up Braille continue the work; for it is a subject which calls for much concentration, and those who think it a light occupation for spare time are soon sadly disillusioned. Before being entrusted with the preparation of a Braille book, each volunteer has to obtain a Proficiency Certificate. One hundred candidates applied for this last year, but only 42 obtained certificates.

Requests for examination papers to be set in Braille now reach us from nearly all the Universities, and this development of our work seems to have met a real necessity in the blind world. Many letters received by us prove what an advantage it is for blind students to share the privilege of those with sight of being able to "ponder over" examination questions at leisure.

Much correspondence from the blind and their friends with sight has been written into and from Braille during the year, and many private orders have been undertaken.

Many requests for books have come from

## Braille Music

abroad during the year, but, regretfully, we have had to refuse to send them so far afield. Perhaps a time will come when we shall be able to make the Students' Library not only national but international in character. There is little doubt that it is worthy of development in every sense of the word.

### Braille Music

The output of Braille music during the year was as follows:—

Music plates embossed .. .. .	2,074
Music volumes, collection of pieces, textbooks, etc., published .. ..	1,074
Music pamphlets (Braille equivalent of sheet music) published .. .. .	15,836

The needs of schools have to be considered; of candidates for musical examinations; of organists; of teachers; of performers (instrumentalists and vocalists) of every grade of proficiency; and of blind musicians who augment their income by playing at dances, cinemas, etc. And there still remains the vast body of blind people who do not require music for professional or educational purposes, but who find in music a constant solace and source of recreation.

In the task of selection, we have been very ably assisted this year, as in past years, by the distinguished musicians forming our Music Consultative Committee (see page 4). To them,

### What Braille Music looks like

*Chant in D Major*

The image shows a musical score for 'Chant in D Major' written in Braille. The score is divided into seven bars, each labeled 'Bar 1' through 'Bar 7'. The notation uses Braille characters to represent musical notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The score is presented in a standard musical notation format with a treble and bass clef.

### Transcription:-

Since 1868 the National Institute for the Blind has transcribed and published thousands of musical works into "Braille" for the use of the Blind.

The Lines between the Braille Signs are not shown on the Embossed Sheets.

The Institute has now completed 60 years of Braille music publication. A glance at its music catalogue will convince anyone that the music now available to the blind is very comprehensive in scope and character, and that every effort has been made to meet the extraordinarily varied demand. Indeed, the selection of music to be embossed is a task which has needed peculiar discrimination, as it is only possible to publish in Braille a very small proportion of the total number of music publications always available to those with eyesight. Yet the requirements of the blind musician and music student are as multifarious in character as the requirements of the sighted musician and student.

and to the composers and music publishers who so generously waive their rights in respect to Braille editions, the blind musician and music-lover owe an inestimable debt of gratitude. This gratitude can never be adequately expressed, but the knowledge that the blind are continuously advancing in the musical profession and in the knowledge and love of music will, we feel sure, afford all those who have helped in the directions specified, a very real and lively pleasure.

### Library for Music Students

A development in the Music Department, briefly mentioned in our last report, is the foundation of a Music Students' Library, consisting of specially selected music and books on



technical subjects connected with music which, for various reasons, cannot be stereotyped. It is, in fact, something like the Students' Library (see *above*), already so successfully established, and is intended to cater for the needs of advanced students in the theory and practice of music. The books and music are on loan to *bona fide* students for one month, subject to renewal on application, and full details of works available are regularly announced in the *Braille Musical Magazine*. The manuscript copies are prepared by honorary Braille music writers, who devote unsparingly their time and musical ability to work which should prove extremely valuable to all blind musicians and music students.

Another innovation is the inclusion in the *Braille Musical Magazine* each month of a supplement giving extracts from new music publications, similar to those given on the covers of ordinary music, the extract serving as a discount coupon to purchasers. This discount is in addition to the usual discount of three-quarters of the actual cost price of every music publication, allowed to all blind residents in the British Empire. The inclusion of this supplement obliged us to withdraw the supplement formerly issued, a



Blind Proof-reader reading Proofs of Braille Music.

piece of new Braille music, but at the same time we reduced the price of the *Braille Musical Magazine* from 8½d. to 6d. per copy, post free.

The new Braille type catalogues of Braille music (published in sections devoted to groups of music, such as piano pieces, organ pieces, etc.) have proved very useful to the blind customer who can now select, without aid, any particular work required, and explore for himself the whole range of the Institute's musical output.

The Institute's Annual Carol Booklet, consisting of carols written and composed by blind people, is still very deservedly popular throughout the country, and clergy, ministers, organists and choristers have done much to spread a knowledge of the Institute's work by using the Booklet.

*Completion of Braille Music Notation*

The Institute's recently issued Text-books on the Revised (1922) Braille Music Notation have this year been subjected to the special scrutiny of Braille music experts, not only in the British Empire, but throughout the world. A presentation copy was sent, for inspection, to the principal Institutions for the Blind in every country, and the general consensus of opinion is (to quote the actual words of correspondents) that "a most important step towards the universal adoption of Braille has been accomplished," and that "both sighted and blind teachers had long required such help." Thus, the onerous labour and responsibility of revision, undertaken by the Institute in 1912 and concluded in 1927, has proved to be not only of national but of international value, and a great advance has been



The Blind Pianist.

## *A Society of Blind Artistes*



The Blind Babies at the Sunshine Homes love Music and have their own Jazz Band.

made towards that universal standardization of the teaching and practice of Braille music which, though long delayed, must ultimately come to pass (*see page 42*).

We attach special importance to the wide dissemination of the principles of the Revised Braille Notation, as we consider that all schools for the blind and blind musicians should adopt the Revised Notation as the only existing method by which a knowledge of music in all its variety can be acquired by the blind. Old Style Braille, being hopelessly out of date, should never be used, and whenever the Institute reprints in Revised Braille a work formerly in Old Style, any copies of the work in Old Style Braille still in stock are automatically and at once withdrawn from our catalogues and destroyed.

### *A Society of Blind Artistes*

Blind instrumentalists, composers and vocalists have made immense strides during recent years, and it will be of interest to them and to all who have their welfare at heart, to learn that a new proposal is to establish, under the ægis of the Institute, a "Society of Friends of Blind Artistes," somewhat similar to that already in existence in France. Its objects would be specially to watch the interests of blind musicians who had already earned the title of "artiste," in the best sense of the term, and to remove the many obstacles which still hamper the progress of students whose talents warrant the hope that they will eventually take their place in the higher ranks of the musical profession as composers, executants, or teachers. The scheme has already been promised the support of an influential list of patrons—people of the highest distinction in the artistic, literary and social worlds.

During the year, 54 recitals and lectures on music were given, in which nine blind organists, five singers and one violinist took part. Amongst them was a series of lunch-hour recitals by different blind organists in London churches, and a lecture on "The Blind Musician and his Work" by Mr. H. C. Warrilow, F.R.C.O., at Oundle School, Northants., at which Mr. Sinclair Logan, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., the well-known blind singer who frequently broadcasts, provided songs and piano pieces chiefly by blind composers. The discourse and the music were listened to with great interest by the masters and a large attendance of boys, this lecture being a new feature at a public school.

These recitals have done much to familiarise the public with the National Institute Edition of the Works of British Blind Composers, published for the Institute by Messrs. Ryalls & Jones, Ltd., of 251, Grange Road, Birkenhead.

Free organ recitals have taken place all through the year at the Institute's Concert Hall, on the first Wednesday in each month, Mr. H. V. Spanner, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., giving special recitals on the first Wednesday in June and December, when the programmes were almost exclusively selected from pieces set for the next examination at the Royal College of Organists.



The Blind Babies of the Sunshine Homes soon learn to use their Fingers as Eyes.

Blind candidates for these examinations have access, free of charge, to the Institute's organ. As an instance of the usefulness of this privilege, a blind candidate for the Fellowship Diploma, January, 1928, obtained highest marks and was awarded the Lafontaine prize, the first prize in an examination which is the severest test for an organist in this, and perhaps in any other, country.

*Dramatic Readings*

A new feature in the direction of recreative and instructive entertainment was introduced in October, 1927, thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Flannery and Mr. H. J. Wagg. It consisted of Dramatic Readings of modern plays on the first Tuesday in each month, from October to April. The Readings have been thoroughly enjoyed not only by the Institute's blind staff but by many blind people from other institutions in London.

The Pianoforte Tuners' Employment Bureau has continued its useful service. Qualified tuners are sent to all parts of London, and yearly contracts may be arranged if desired. In this connection, we, in conjunction with the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health on the Welfare of the Blind, are pursuing investigations as to the training and qualifications of blind tuners.



The Hands of a Blind Baby are always seeking to acquire Knowledge.



The Sunshine Babies welcome New Arrivals.

*Homes for Blind Babies*

Any great work has to be begun with an experiment, and the establishment by the Institute of the first Sunshine Home for Blind Babies at Chorley Wood, Herts., several years ago, was an experiment of which the result was awaited with enormous interest by all concerned with the education of the blind. Regular readers of our reports know the unqualified success of that experiment; of the gradual extension of the "Sunshine" scheme of care and training by the establishment of a second and a third Home at Birkdale, Southport, Lancs., and at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, respectively; and we have frequently reprinted many enthusiastic descriptions of the methods employed at these Homes, written by the many distinguished people who have visited them.

*A Work that Must Continue*

It is in the Homes themselves, however, and not from hearsay, that any man or woman will find lifelong conviction that here is a work which must continue while a single baby is born into this world without the most precious of the gifts of God. Talking to these happy normal little mites, listening to their childish prattle, entering into their wonderful adventures in strange sand-pits and down unknown garden paths—all one's own childhood floods the memory with sunshine, and the marvel of the world as it was then comes back. Yet here, beside you, are little ones who, however happy, can never carry with them through life even the memory of a swallow's flight, a cornfield's glow, or the love in the eyes of a faithful dog.



## The Sunshine Babies

The knowledge springs on you with a pang of pain, and the most unimaginative, the least sensitive person feels that there is nothing which should be denied these infants of an alien world.

That is the keynote of our policy at all our Sunshine Homes. We feel that we should give these mites who are providentially under our charge, everything that love for children and experience in blindness can suggest that may compensate them, however disproportionately, for their own irreparable loss. In those little minds we must lay the solid foundations of character; we must implant the seeds of knowledge; but, above all, we must create a memory of happy childhood amongst beautiful surroundings in an atmosphere of love, a memory which as they grow old will always be like a charm in their hearts, to spur them to endeavour, to comfort them in pain.

That is our first duty. And our second duty is to equip them, mentally and physically, with every possible means of proving themselves in after life masters of their fate, conquerors of blindness, independent men and women of the world, fellow competitors with the sighted in the great game of life.

So this year, as in previous years, life at the three Sunshine Homes is but the record of a very happy family—with plenty of fun and plenty of work, all going on to the tune of hearty laughter, breeding healthy appetites and vigorous growth.

### Some Interesting Figures

As far as statistics are concerned, the following table gives full particulars:—

*Admissions and Discharges for the year ended 31st March, 1928:—*

	Chorley Wood	South- port.	Leamington.	Total.
Number in Homes, 31st March, 1927 .. ..	23	29	31	83
Add Admissions during year .. ..	13	12	7	33
			1 re-admission.	
	36	41	39	116
Less Discharges .. ..	17	10	8	35
Totals on 31st March, 1928	19	31	31	81

### Discharges—

- 19 Transferred to Residential Schools for the Blind.
- 1 Transferred to L.C.C. Day School for the Blind.
- 1 Transferred to Defective Vision Class. (Sight improved.)
- 10 Unsuitable for further retention—mental and physical disabilities.
- 2 Withdrawn by parents.
- 2 Deceased.

Below we give brief extracts from reports received from Matrons and Kindergarten Teachers:—

### I

"There are at present twenty-six babies on the School register, of which twenty-one attend School. The ages of the latter range from three to six-and-a-half years, and naturally present a difficulty in organisation. There is also one exceptionally difficult child. In spite of this the children have, at their own speeds, made very good progress; moreover, they love School hours and delight in all the occupations and activities, gaining increased confidence in themselves.



A Sunshine Baby having a good "Tuck-in."

"Nearly all the children play intelligently with dolls, toy animals, etc. Six children (mostly those who can see a little) have got a thorough mastery of practically all the Montessori and other sense-training apparatus. Eight others have mastered the simpler pieces of apparatus, and the rest (very young children) are making promising attempts. Seventeen can thread beads; sixteen can sort boxes of mixed materials correctly; nine can fasten buttons; six can also fasten hooks and eyes and press-studs and are able to put on and take off their hats, coats and gaiters. Six

are making good attempts at plasticine modelling. The Braille characters they find difficult, but nevertheless they persevere and make progress.

"The majority express themselves very intelligently in well-pronounced English and are rapidly accumulating new words and phrases. Three children seem to have an impediment in their speech, being unable to enunciate sounds correctly, but even these have made improvement with the aid of graded voice exercises. The bigger children love to dramatize and re-tell simple stories, and all except the very young ones enjoy listening to them. Most of them can easily memorise short poems and some are beginning to recite quite claimingly, showing real appreciation of the meaning.

"The children on the whole are gaining intelligent ideas of number; one can count to a hundred, about half-a-dozen to forty, and all except the young babies to twenty.

"All the children join happily in games, marching, rhythmic expression, percussion band, etc., and seeing them from a distance they appear almost like normal children at play. They run about fearlessly, and generally laugh at tumblers. They sing very nicely. All except four can sing in tune, and most of them can sing several songs alone.

"All the children are alive to the sounds of nature; they take a keen interest in the weather, the seasons, and the flowers and fruits, etc.

"Almost without exception they are happy, wide-awake, active children, who take a joyful interest in their environment, asking innumerable questions and thoroughly enjoying their lessons."

II

"During the Summer the children continue their sunbaths, bathing in the sea, and picnics on the beach. Holiday times are of great interest to the children when they are given set work to do either in the Home or garden—helping Matron or Nurse. Although so small they are taught to make beds, clear the dinner table and to be generally helpful and useful and—above all—*independent*.

"On Sunday afternoons they are given simple teaching and are intensely interested in the life of Jesus and all Bible stories.

"There is a kindly spirit of friendliness among them and they are most lovable and responsive to the care given. Visitors to the Home have been struck by the happiness and contentment of the children and warmly praise the whole work done by the National Institute."

III

"During the year there have been from twenty-one to twenty-four babies in the Kindergarten.

"With the exception of one, Brenda, they all join in marching and many games, and also in songs. Brenda cannot walk alone but she will hold the dress of another child and march thus. She is only able to make a few sounds and her development is very slow. There are several backward children, but they are all developing slowly.

"Eighteen children are able to thread beads and do many other forms of handwork. A great number are able to dress themselves and do up their buttons. Several are able to do lacing. The two who left during last term were able to do all the handwork in the Kindergarten including tying bows. The majority reach their 'work' from its *own* place in



A happy Tea-Party in the beautiful Grounds at one of the Sunshine Homes.

the cupboard (pigeon-holed, without doors) and put it back in its *own* place. The few who are unable to find the right place always find willing helpers in the other children.

"Sounding (*i.e.*, spelling phonetically) is a great game, especially finding words beginning with a given initial sound. There is always a great effort to find a 'new' word. Poetry is continually asked for and it is learned so quickly that the poems in 'When we were very young' and 'Now we are six' soon become stored in their memories.

"Dramatisation is quite good and will be better, as the younger ones are very keen to play stories and their speech is clear once they grasp the idea.

"Songs, like poems, are learnt very quickly, both tunes and words.

"Eight of the children can sing any note asked for without hearing it played previously and can also name any note played and the key of a piece. The majority have true sweet voices and enjoy music very much. Senses of rhythm and time are good.

"Powers of observation and concentration are good and each one is making definite progress. In a few instances development is apparently slow, but a careful study of the child's previous history makes one realise what tremendous obstacles the child has overcome in a comparatively short time. Viewed in this light the progress is great and encouraging."

Fortunately it has not yet been found necessary to consider the establishment of a fourth Home. But should the necessity arise, we shall, needless to say, give the matter our immediate attention.

As mentioned last year, we can retain children in the Homes past the normal limit of five years, and up to seven years, if we consider such retention to be in the interests of the children.



The Girls of Chorlewood College off to play "Sport X"

## *A College for Blind Girls*

Visitors to the Homes are frequent, and when they come once, those visitors never forget the little "Sunshine babies." Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice is Patron of all three Homes, and is always interested in their welfare.

### *Chorley Wood College*

The growth of Chorley Wood College for girls with little or no sight is a satisfactory sign of the widespread tendency nowadays to regard the blind as people who are worth a good education. As a general rule, lack of eyesight, although it may affect mental aspects, has no detrimental effect on mental ability. In the past the blind have been relegated to an inferior mental status because of lack of means to educate them. But now, the fruits of research have overcome to a very large extent the difficulties of impregnating a blind person's brain with the primary seeds of mental processes, and the only difficulty, in so far as general education is concerned, is the lack of schools and colleges where the special methods can be put into force. Chorley Wood College was a costly experiment, but the successes attained by its pupils afford ample justification for its establishment.

In this, the seventh year of the College, a place has been won at Girton College, Cambridge, in the Scholarship and Entrance Examination; two School Certificates of the Oxford Local Examinations, with nine "credits" between them, have been awarded; and there have been twelve successes (and no failures) in the Associated Board's Music Examinations, including Honourable Mentions in Advanced and Intermediate Grade Harmony and in Intermediate Grade Pianoforte.

During the year, several pupils have started in interesting and, it is hoped, profitable careers. Two girls are attending the Institute's Massage School to qualify as trained masseuses; one is a probationer in a hospital; one has begun kennel work; one has returned to Austria, in order to take the Government teacher's certificate; and a pupil now at Girton has shown marked literary ability.

At present there are 34 pupils at the College, the new pupils being mainly in the Junior section. A scholarly lead is given by two pupils working for Part I. of the Higher Certificate of the National Froebel Union; one old pupil has returned as a student pianoforte teacher; and an interesting newcomer is a student from Oslo University.

Old girls often visit the College, and news from many of them has been very encouraging.

One old pupil has a small preparatory school; another teaches English in Sweden; a third is kept busy with handicraft orders; a fourth keeps house alone for a professional mother; while at the Universities of Oxford and St. Andrews old Chorley Wood girls are leading full college lives.

In the school itself the outlook has never been more promising, and the energies of the pupils go far beyond the work attached to the general curriculum. Voluntary enterprises have been begun in connection with the Crafts Guild, Esperanto readings, gardening and poultry-keeping; and the sixth issue of the School Magazine shows remarkable proof of the vigorous mental and physical activities of the blind girls at Chorley Wood. The leisure moments of the blind must be filled; they cannot spend half-an-hour gazing vacantly at an industrious ant, but must imitate the ant and spend their half-hour in doing something, or, at any rate, in thinking something. And to think is much more like hard work than to watch. In the current issue of this Magazine prepared by blind girls, a lively Editorial is followed by accounts of the production of an allegorical play, containing original music by pupils, in which all members of the school took part. Descriptions of Sport "X" matches follow immediately after Dramatic and Musical Art. There are some extraordinarily vivid pen pictures of travel: one girl describes a liner—she knows it from funnels to engine-room; another has visited Canterbury Cathedral and Rochester Castle and has *seen* "the town with all its busy life stretched away." Bruges is painted to the life; and the verses are lively and distinctly good.

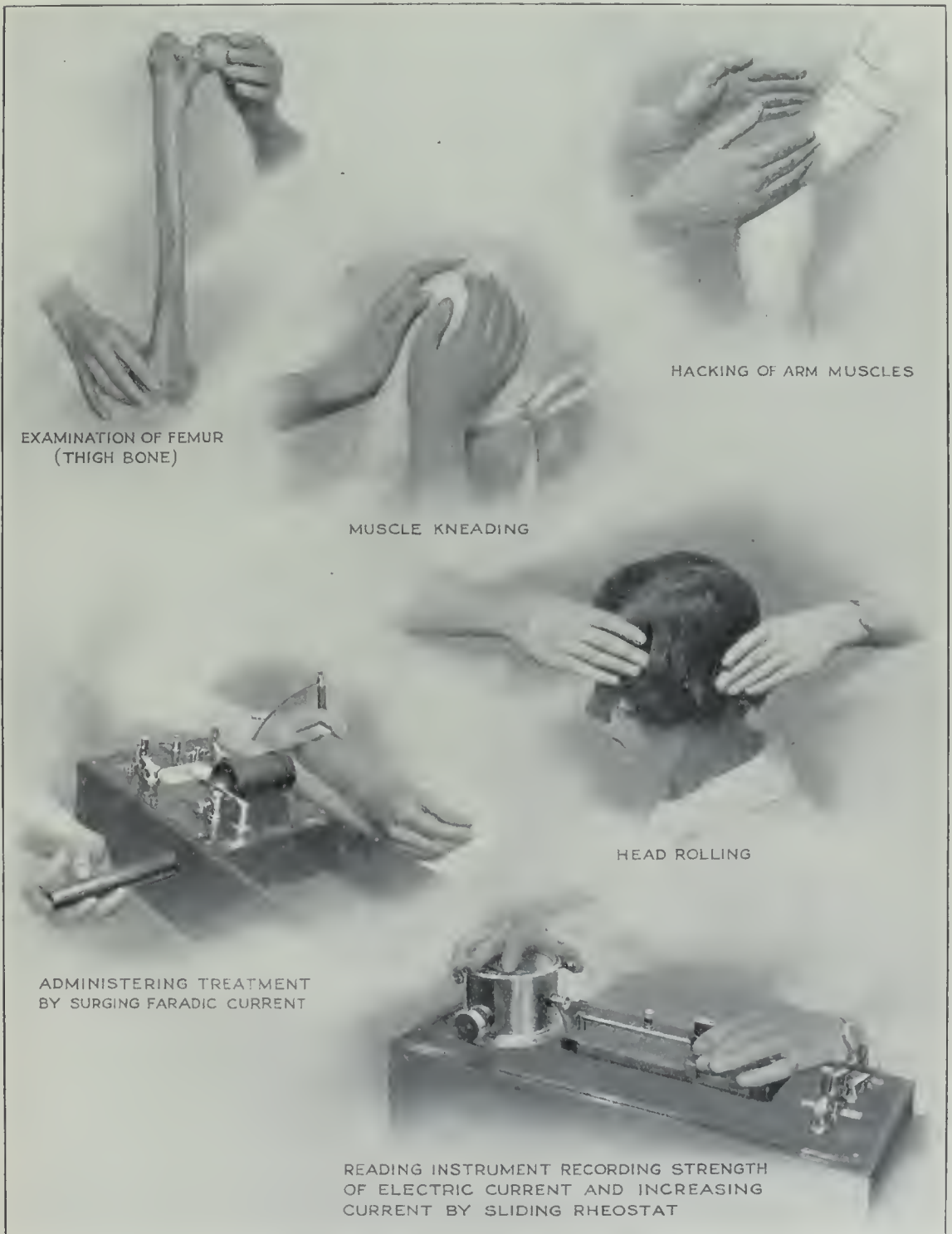
In fact, there could be no better proof than this little Magazine that the younger generation of the blind are determined to take their part in the general scheme of life and to regard their blindness not as an affliction to suffer but as a handicap to overcome.

The College has been recognized by the Board of Education, and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, is its Patron.

### *Massage*

The Massage Department covers a wide scope, including, as it does, a Training School of Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity; a Massage Library; and a special Massage After-Care Section which deals with the settlement of students, on the completion of their training. During the past year, nine men





## *Blind Masseurs and Masseuses*

and one woman student presented themselves for examination, and all successfully qualified. In addition, one post-graduate student qualified in Medical Gymnastics.

The Scholarships founded by Gardner's Trust for the Blind, in respect of massage students, were all awarded during the year. We acknowledge with gratitude the increase kindly granted by this Trust in July, 1927, from four to seven in the number of these Scholarships.

### *The One Training Centre*

The Massage School, which is the one training centre for blind massage students in Great Britain, is recognised by the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics (the highest examining body in the country) and approved by the Board of Education. The School is regularly inspected by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, and half yearly reports are issued from the department to Local Education Authorities who contribute towards the expenses of blind students' training; terminal reports are also sent to County Associations operating in those areas from which blind massage students are sent. There are, at present, eight men students and two women students in training.

The Principal of the School and his assistants are all blind. The training in Medical Electricity is in charge of Dr. Murray Levick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), who has a blind assistant working under him; Mr. P. Jenner Verrall, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), delivers a special course of lectures to blind students on Modern Orthopaedics. It is interesting to note that the Principal of the Massage School, Mr. P. L. Way, has been elected to the Examinations Committee of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.



Blind Guests dancing on the Lawn at the Institute's Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards.

Through the courtesy of the Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, men and women students are enabled to carry out Massage and Electrical work on patients, under medical supervision.

The continuation of the higher education of the blind is illustrated by the fact that there are two former pupils of Chorley Wood College and one former pupil from Worcester College undergoing training in massage.

Many important works on modern treatments have been added to the Massage Library during the course of the past year. All books are lent gratis to present and post-graduate students. The *Braille Massage Journal* is published monthly, and contains articles on up-to-date subjects, and, in addition, useful information to practising blind masseurs and masseuses.

### *Linking up Training and After-Care*

During the past year, of the ten students who have passed out from the Massage School, seven have started in private practice, two are combining private practice with hospital appointments, and one holds a full-time hospital appointment. Six of them have been supplied with massage and electrical apparatus for the equipment of clinics. An interesting example of the linking-up of training with after care is the case of a young South African student, who completed his training at the end of November and returned to South Africa early in December, 1927. Within a few days of reaching his destination at the Cape, he started a full-time hospital appointment in the Massage Department of a large general hospital. In addition to the above number, one masseur, formerly engaged in full-time hospital work, has been supplied with full massage and electrical equipment, to enable him

to start a private clinic of his own; one masseuse, partially settled during the previous year, has been helped similarly—both having half-time hospital appointments in addition to private work. A third masseuse entered the school for a refresher course, and a hospital appointment was subsequently found for her.

The services undertaken by the Massage Department include the purchasing of equipment for massage and electrical clinics, visits of inspection to

## *Convalescent and Holiday Home*

blind masseurs and masseuses in their own homes, and the purchase of every type of accessory required by the masseur and masseuse in practice, at considerably reduced rates.

A matter of professional importance to blind masseurs and masseuses holding the recognised qualifications is the power to employ the title Chartered Masseur or Chartered Masseuse. This was sanctioned by the Privy Council in the latter part of 1927.

### *Association of Blind Masseurs*

Linking up the work of the Massage Department is the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, under the presidency of Sir Robert Jones, Bart., K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S., etc., which represents and safeguards the professional interests of all duly qualified blind masseurs and masseuses. The Chairman is Mr. Michael Whitfield, B.A., C.S.M.M.G., the Vice-Chairman Mr. Walter Millard, C.S.M.M.G. (an officer blinded in the war), the Principal of the Massage School is a member of the Executive Council, and the Organising Secretary and Treasurer is also the Secretary to the Massage Department and School. Dr. Murray Levick and Mr. P. Jenner Verrall are amongst the Vice-Presidents, and it is supported financially by the Institute, as well as by other public bodies. It will be seen, therefore, that the working arrangement between the Institute's Massage Department and School and the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs forms a valuable liaison covering the whole range of Massage by the blind, from training, settlement and after-care to the established practice.

Extracts are given on pages 43-44 from some of the many letters received by the Massage Department. These illustrate the co-relating of the different aspects of the Department's work, and testify to the sound practical assistance rendered by means of training facilities, journal, library, settlement and after care.

## *Convalescent and Holiday Home*

On March 31st, 1927, there were 30 visitors on the books of this Home at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Since that date until March 31st, 1928, 360 guests have been admitted. Of these, 176 were women and 184 men, 255 being holiday guests, 17 resident and 88 convalescent. These figures show that the year has been a very busy one, there never being less than 40 guests in the Home.



Starting out for a Walk at St. Leonards.

The management of the Home has run very smoothly throughout the year, and there have been no changes in the staff.

Several cases of illness have been dealt with, but there has only been one death. Illness cases have frequently been treated at the Royal East Sussex Hospital, and the Home has lost a very real and practical friend by the resignation, through illness, of the Hospital's Matron who was always so good to any blind patients. To her and the present staff of the Hospital we owe a deep debt of gratitude.

### *Dancing, Concerts and Parties*

All through the winter various entertainments were arranged every week by the Home's many kind friends, and there was dancing every night. Some of the girls at the Home have formed their own Concert Party, which has frequently been invited to sing at local concerts. Fifty-four guests sat down to dinner on Christmas Day, and one dear old lady is cherishing the memory of the most wonderful Christmas Tree she ever saw in her life until next Christmas!

In the summer, special motor-bus drives and picnics were arranged—at reduced rates, thanks to the kindness of the motor-bus proprietors—while a party of 54 made a very enjoyable boat trip to Eastbourne and back.



## Homes for Blind Women



A Sitting-Room at one of the Institute's Hostels for Blind Women.

The Matron has received many letters of thanks from visitors, all appreciative of the comforts and enjoyments of the Home (*see page 44*). In fact, it has proved a *real* home to hundreds of blind men and women, and a phrase which constantly recurs in the Matron's correspondence is "May we come *home* for our holidays this year?" Past visitors also write to the Matron for friendly advice in any little personal troubles they may have, and regard her and her staff as constant friends.

A visit of exceptional interest to everyone in the Home at the time was that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Hastings in April, 1927. The Prince stopped at the entrance to the Home, where the guests and staff were assembled, and the Matron was presented to him by Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse.

### *Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies*

The number of guests at this beautiful Home at Chester—presented to the Institute by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes—is still small, and during the year the house has been by no means full. It is possible that there is not a large number of the special type of cases for which the Home was originally established, or it may be that the Home is not in a sufficiently central part of the country. At all events, we are now examining the question as to whether the Home might be utilised to relieve blind cases of another type.

The guests have passed a very happy year, and there have been few cases of even minor ailments. The interest of people in the neighbourhood has been undiminished, and a large measure of the happiness enjoyed by the

guests is undoubtedly due to their unflinching sympathy and kindness. Three of the guests have found great pleasure in sharing in the life of a Choral Society in the parish.

### *Clifton Home for Blind Women*

Life at this Home continues from year to year with very little change. There were eleven inmates until August, and twelve (the full number) since that date. There have been three cases of illness.

The Annual Gift Day was held on June 23rd, a Competitive Whist Party was given on December 10th, and the women's own party—arranged by themselves—took place after Christmas.

Many local residents visit the Home regularly, to play and read to the inmates, and to take them for walks and to entertainments and concerts. In this connection, we regret to report that the Home has lost, during the year, two very dear friends, Mrs. Doggett and Mrs. Sibree. Both did everything possible to render the lives of the blind women full of interest, and Mrs. Sibree made a regular weekly visit for quite twenty-five years. She was a member of the late Local Committee of the Home and was a most generous subscriber. To several of the women she taught languages, and one of her pupils, still at the Home, always says her prayers in Latin.

This Home is registered separately from the Institute under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and a separate Balance Sheet is given in the Accounts section of this report on page 73. The Trustees of the Home are the National Institute for the Blind, Sir Washington Ranger, Colonel R. W. Awdry and Mr. T. H. Tylor, the last two gentlemen having been nominated recently.

### *Brighton Home for Blind Women*

The number of blind women in residence at this Home is nineteen, nine of whom are over 70 and three over 80.

The women pass their time in knitting, making raffia and cane baskets, and in little odd jobs about the house. Over 40 voluntary helpers are unwearying in their kindness towards the inmates, taking them for walks, reading and playing to them, arranging *char-à-bancs* and

motor trips and organizing entertainments. The Home has free passes for two theatres which are much appreciated. Some of the younger women take great pleasure in an allotment, and have gained many prizes for vegetables and flowers at exhibitions.

### *Hostels for Blind Women*

Last year, we reported the opening of a new Hostel at 8 Oval Road, Regent's Park, N.W., to be run on lines somewhat different from those followed at the Hostel at 38 and 40, Langham Street, W., in existence for many years. We considered that it would be more beneficial to the blind women employees and students for which the original Hostel was established, if they did their own housekeeping and were left more or less independent in their movements. Accordingly, as the lease of the premises at Langham Street was drawing to a close, we took the opportunity of acquiring the premises at 8 Oval Road, where we put this idea into force. The new Hostel is small—it accommodates seven blind girls in their own bed-sitting rooms—but it is with great pleasure that we are able to report that the experiment has been entirely successful. The Hostel has been full since it was opened, and the women thoroughly enjoy the new arrangement.

We have, therefore, arranged to open a second hostel of the same sort at 9 Oval Road on the closure, on termination of lease, of the Hostel at Langham Street, which continued to render useful service to 19 blind women throughout the year.

### *After-Care*

Last year we called attention to the fact that the administration of relief and other welfare work had undergone changes in consequence of the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, designed to prevent overlapping and general duplication of activities. The results have been in every way satisfactory, and it is not too much to say that a very high standard of administrative efficiency has been secured. There is a willingness on the part of all local societies and agencies for the blind to co-operate with the Institute's After-Care Department, thereby facilitating the investigation of cases, and avoid-

ing undue delays. We cannot speak too highly of this form of co-operation because it has eliminated waste and avoided anything in the nature of inquisitorial methods of enquiry.

During the past year, 335 new cases were reported to us, and have been satisfactorily dealt with as between the local organisations and the Institute. Augmentation of wages grants to blind persons amounted to the sum of £6,186 11s. 1d.; grants for higher education to £715; and grants for trade training purposes to £253 4s. 2d. It is perhaps necessary to explain that under Section II. of the Blind Persons' Act, many of these obligations are provided for; but it is essential, under certain circumstances, where the local authorities are not able to discharge the whole obligation, that voluntary institutions should come to their assistance. In the matter of trade training fees we are pleased to report that the demands made upon voluntary resources are a declining quantity.

During the year a sum of £710 13s. 0d. was expended on the provision of wireless equipment for necessitous blind persons in all parts of the country. (*see page 36*). Relief grants for the past year amounted to £6,786 9s. 10d. Most of these grants have been provided with the knowledge and consent of the local societies for the blind, and, in many cases, are administered by these agencies, though the money is provided from the Institute's funds. All these grants and allowances are in addition to those made from the Ex-Service-men's Fund. (*see page 30*).

The Christmas Parcel Fund was an unqualified success, the number of gifts distributed amounting to 736 as against 657 last year—an increase of 79 parcels. We received hundreds of letters



The Blind Head of the After-Care Department at work.

## *The Blind Ex-Service Man*

from all parts of the country showing how necessitous blind people appreciate and look forward to this effort each year.

The number of cases assisted by the provision of dentures was 26. We were also able to help a large number of cases by providing surgical appliances.

We think the foregoing figures abundantly testify to the value of the work of the Department; but there is much that cannot be enumerated here. For example, we receive during the course of every year hundreds of enquiries from blind persons and others who require special information concerning the work, and it is our privilege and pleasure always to be able to help whenever such applications are made to us.

### *Ex-Service Men's Fund*

Amongst the many men wounded during the War, there has been a kind of backwash of cases—men whose wounds may not have been spectacular, men whose health was undermined almost unawares, men not wounded in battle, but by mischance—and such cases, extremely difficult to define, have had perhaps the most bitter experiences since the War of any class of ex-service men. They found themselves overlooked and forgotten, the last to arrive in the great stream of returning victims of war, a stream so great that it has taxed to the utmost the public and private generosity of all nations.

Amongst this unfortunate class were certain blind ex-service men, who, for one reason or another, were ineligible for assistance from St. Dunstan's and received no pensions on account of blindness. Many men were in such a hurry at the end of the War to return to civilian life that they signed certificates stating that they were fit and had no claims, not realising then what might be the after-effects of the hardships they had gone through, such as gas-poisoning, wounds,

and various injuries to their heads. Some of these have since become blind.

With these men in view, the Institute initiated some years ago a Fund, under the immediate care of the Chairman, Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, but it is applied for the benefit not of such men only, but also for the training and after-care of men who are blind or may become blind on returning to civilian life after discharge from His Majesty's Forces at any time, and, in addition, of blind dependents of serving or ex-service men.

When the Fund was established, 35 ex-soldiers came under its care; this number has since increased to 230. During the year a sum of £2,860 16s. 2d. has been expended from the Fund either in relief allowances and grants for the establishment of blind ex-service men in small businesses, or by the provision of training and maintenance grants, etc.

We regret to say that the Fund is not yet financially strong enough to take over the entire responsibility for this work, but relations have been established with Regimental Associations, who, in many cases, are working in co-operation with us. But it should always be remembered that the cost of maintaining a blind ex-service man is considerably higher than the cost of helping the ordinary disabled soldier who, as a rule, only requires temporary assistance.

In all cases where it is possible we assume responsibility, and each case

receives individual attention. Assistance is given in various ways which can be summarised as under:—

1. By direct and sole assistance from the Fund.
2. By co-operation with local agencies for the blind in districts where the men reside and are undergoing training. In some instances assistance is also given through Branches of the British Legion.
3. By giving additional financial assistance to those who are, owing to old age and physical disability, untrainable and unemployable.



One of the Thousands of Volunteers who sell Geraniums on Geranium Day in aid of the Greater London Fund.



## *The Greater London Fund*

During the past year we have been able to save the homes of three men, while many wireless sets have been installed, thus relieving the tedium of these blind men's lives; men have been and are being trained for various professions such as law and massage, and occupations such as basket-making, mattress-making, telephony, etc.; some have been set up in business. But there are many who through no fault of their own are incapable of being trained to earn a living. Some are even bed-ridden, and, but for this Special Fund, many men who have served their country to the best of their ability would be ending their days in the workhouse.

Several men have been able to spend a few weeks at the Institute's Convalescent and Holiday Home at St. Leonards, which has been a real joy to them, and at Christmas each man on the Fund's list received a parcel of food or clothes.

The Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council have again identified themselves with the Fund's objects, and a further appeal was made during the year to all Units of His Majesty's Forces, signed by Admirals of the Fleet Lord Beatty and Sir Charles Madden; Field Marshals Lord Allenby and Sir William Robertson; Air Marshals Sir Hugh Trenchard and Sir John Salmond.

### *The Greater London Fund*

The re-organisation of the Greater London Fund has already been described (see page 10). It remains for us to mention here the work of the Fund until the 31st March, 1928, that is, while it was still administered by the Institute.

As a result of the year's work, a sum of £25,893 13s. 4d. was allocated to the seven participating Societies, including the Institute; a sum of £3,529 1s. 0d. was expended in grants to other Societies working for the blind of London; £500 was allocated to the Harry

Weedon Memorial Fund; and £50 was expended on Benevolent Allowances. (see pages 71 and 72).

The Harry Weedon Memorial Fund of £500 has been inaugurated, in compliance with the wishes of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Blind Aid Committee, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Harry Weedon, the late Secretary and, to a large extent, the founder of the Blind Aid Committee. The purpose of the Fund is the relief of blind printers or other cases reported from time to time by the Blind Aid Committee to the administrators of the Greater London Fund.



A Blind Lecturer—Mr. H. C. Preece, Secretary of the Greater London Fund, who has lectured for many Years throughout the Country

Since the initiation of the Greater London Fund in 1921, a total sum of £335,000 has been raised on behalf of the participating Societies for the training and relief of blind people resident in the area covered by the Fund. We think that the organisers and staff of the Fund have every reason to be proud of this result, especially in view of the serious industrial conditions prevalent during the greater part of the Fund's existence.

### *Loyal Band of Workers*

As the Fund will no longer be directly administered by the Institute, we take this opportunity of recording our deep appreciation of the excellent work of the Fund's staff, and of expressing our sincerest gratitude to the very large band of entirely voluntary helpers for their unfailing readiness to assist, in every possible way, their blind fellow citizens. There is not a suburb of London which has not its loyal body of enthusiasts in the cause of the blind—men and women who devote much of their spare time to the organisation of Geranium Day (the Fund's annual flag day), to the arrangement of meetings and entertainments in aid of the Fund and to the general dissemination of facts and figures relative to, and helpful towards the welfare of, the blind of London. Especially must we

## Home Industries and Home Workers

mention the splendid support of such organisations as the Circles of Helpers of the Blind, the Ladies' Committee, the Theatrical Committee and the Printing and Kindred Trades' Blind Aid Committee, all of which have had a very large share in the definite improvement noticeable during recent years in the condition of the 7,500 blind people in the Greater London area.

### *An Appeal for Renewed Support*

While thanking the many thousands who have helped the Fund whilst it was administered by the Institute, we also wish to express our heartfelt desire that one and all will continue to give their support to the re-constituted Fund. Without their aid we feel sure that the cause of the London blind will be irretrievably injured. We are convinced, however, that not only will their support be as freely and generously given as in the past, but that their efforts will yield further fruit by attracting others with the inestimable gift of sight to take heed of those who, despite courage and ability, must ever be wanderers in the night. The basis of the Fund has been broadened; more representative conduct and control have been ensured; blind men have been retained on the money-raising staff; and, in all respects, the re-constitution of the Fund marks a definite stage in the growth of the principles of co-ordination of effort and elimination of waste on which the original Fund was founded seven years ago.



The Blind Home Worker

## Home Industries

In previous reports we have fully described the Institute's Home Industries Scheme which, operating in London south of the Thames and the adjacent counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire, endeavours to provide all possible assistance to blind men and women, resident in the areas named, who are engaged in handicrafts at home.

The number of persons attached to the Scheme is now 203, the chief trades practised being mat-making, basket-making, brush-making, hand and machine knitting, and pianoforte tuning. Their earnings during the year amounted to £7,400. Grants made by the county and county borough councils on whose behalf the Institute is operating the Scheme, enabled them to receive a sum amounting to £3,068 as an addition to their earnings.

In bare figures, the help rendered by the Institute during the past year is as follows:—

Provision of equipment .. .. .	£430
Gifts of material to necessitous cases	£181
Purchase of goods from home workers	£3,208
Purchase of goods from blind workers in institutions .. .. .	£2,794

The provision of suitable equipment is a most important service. The individual blind home-worker, perhaps living in an isolated village, would find it extremely difficult to carry on his occupation if he himself had to buy his own materials. Apart from the difficulties his disability entails, he would always have to buy in small quantities and thus the margin of his profit would be reduced. The Institute, on the other hand, by keeping in constant touch with suppliers of raw materials, is able to secure the best materials at the cheapest rates. Extensive credit is allowed to the home worker, and gifts of materials are made to necessitous cases.

Equally important is the marketing of finished goods. Here again, the individual blind home worker would, if left to himself, meet with innumerable difficulties, as his market would probably be confined to personal acquaintances and he would be unable to depend upon regular orders. Therefore, as regular employment is the keynote to all problems connected with blind labour, the Institute supplements local orders by purchasing for cash regular supplies from home workers and workers in local institutions for the blind, these being sold later by the Institute to ordinary customers and supporters of the Insti-

tute's activities. Accordingly, all interested in the welfare of the blind should make a point of buying brushes, baskets, mats, socks, stockings, etc., from the Institute's Headquarters at 224, Great Portland Street, or from the Home Industries Department, 31, Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey. (*See page 49.*)

During the period under review, the Institute's sales brought in a sum of £9,674, invaluable help being rendered by local women's organizations, local associations for the blind and private individuals at local sales and exhibitions.

#### *In Constant Personal Touch*

The Institute keeps in constant personal touch with every home worker. Travelling instructors pay regular visits in order to advise on technical matters and to render every assistance in their power. These visits, besides their beneficial effect on the *morale* of the workers, ensure the maintenance of a high standard of work and the production of articles of a thoroughly saleable nature.

During the year a Conference of Supervisors of Home Workers Schemes was held at the Institute. It was attended both by supervisors and also by others interested in these schemes throughout the country. Many points of interest were discussed and views interchanged. We feel sure that the result will be the establishment of closer co-operation between all bodies working for the benefit of the blind handicraftsman and general agreement as to the ideals to be pursued.

#### *Research.—I. Placement Work*

In our last report we gave a full account of what is known as "Placement Work," that is, finding occupations for the blind outside those commonly practised in special institutions for the blind and "placing" the blind worker in world industries amongst ordinary sighted factory workers. We gave a brief history of the efforts that had already been made in this direction in other countries, and described the results of the preliminary investigations of the Institute. We also reported the formation of an Appointments Board.

We have no hesitation in saying that we consider this work to be of the highest importance. It is work which needs a great deal of research, many experiments, an infinite amount of patience, and a certain amount of expenditure. Yet we are convinced that if our investigations are consistently pursued and the results of them scientifically applied, we shall have obtained for



These Hands know every Detail of the Knitting Machine

the blind a permanent introduction into industries hitherto unknown to them, and opened for them new paths along which they, with their customary courage and perseverance, may safely be entrusted to make their way.

The Appointments Board (for list of members, *see page 4*) held its first meeting in June, 1927, under the chairmanship of Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse.

As it was realised that the Board, composed chiefly of business men, could meet only once or possibly twice a year, a Placement Committee was appointed to carry out the work on the lines suggested by the Board. The members of this Committee are given on page 4.

One of the first actions taken by the Committee was to employ the services of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in exploring new sources of work for the blind. In order to simplify this research, the possible new sources of work were divided into the following three groups:—

- (1) Suitable processes in factories employing sighted labour.
- (2) The development of new industries in, or in connection with, existing workshops for the blind, to be carried on under conditions of manufacture and sale, similar to those at present in vogue.
- (3) The development of new industries on a sub-contracting basis, arrangements being made with some



## The Blind in World Industries

commercial firm for the manufacture under contract of some necessary article by processes carried on in workshops run mainly by blind labour.

These three groups are being examined in detail and from the results to date the following observations have been made.

### Possibilities and Difficulties

GROUP I.—Various reasons have been put forward in support of this movement, but the main difficulty is, undoubtedly, the growing pressure upon the resources of workshops combined with the very limited scope for further expansion. At the root of the whole problem of employment is the suitability of any given worker for the employment in question; hence, whenever an opening is found, the person recommended for employment should be most carefully chosen. To put this maxim into force, in so far as the blind are concerned, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology has agreed to test candidates in order to find out their suitability or otherwise for the post available.

GROUP II.—This question has engaged the attention of several responsible officials, and, as a result, the manufacture of one or two "new lines" such as knitting needles, rubber mats, net bags, etc., is being developed, but as the opportunities are few it is feared that no real solution can be looked for in this direction.

GROUP III.—Sub-contracting by commercial firms in workshops run mainly by blind labour holds out greater promise, as it does not depend upon the discovery of new industries; but it, too, presents obvious difficulties. Factories willing to sub-contract may not be easy to find, whilst the cost of such an undertaking may be considerable. Sub-contracting, however, would give a wider choice of work, without the anxieties of capital invested in raw material or the disposal of finished stock.

### Collection of Data

In addition to research work, the Placement Committee have been collecting data from all over the world, dealing with the question of the employment of the blind. Not only is a library on this subject being gradually collected, but an Industrial Process Register is in course of compilation. This Register will give details of all operations, as far as they are known, suitable for the blind, and all particulars such as psychological requirements necessary for a certain process, average age and wage, sex of worker on that process, and firm or firms where that process is carried on, etc.

The number of firms employing blind labour has remained approximately the same as last year. This is due chiefly to the fact that the Committee considered it best to wait and see where their researches were leading them before launching a big employment scheme.

Following is a list of firms employing the blind. It has been divided into two groups: (a) Factory; (b) Administrative.

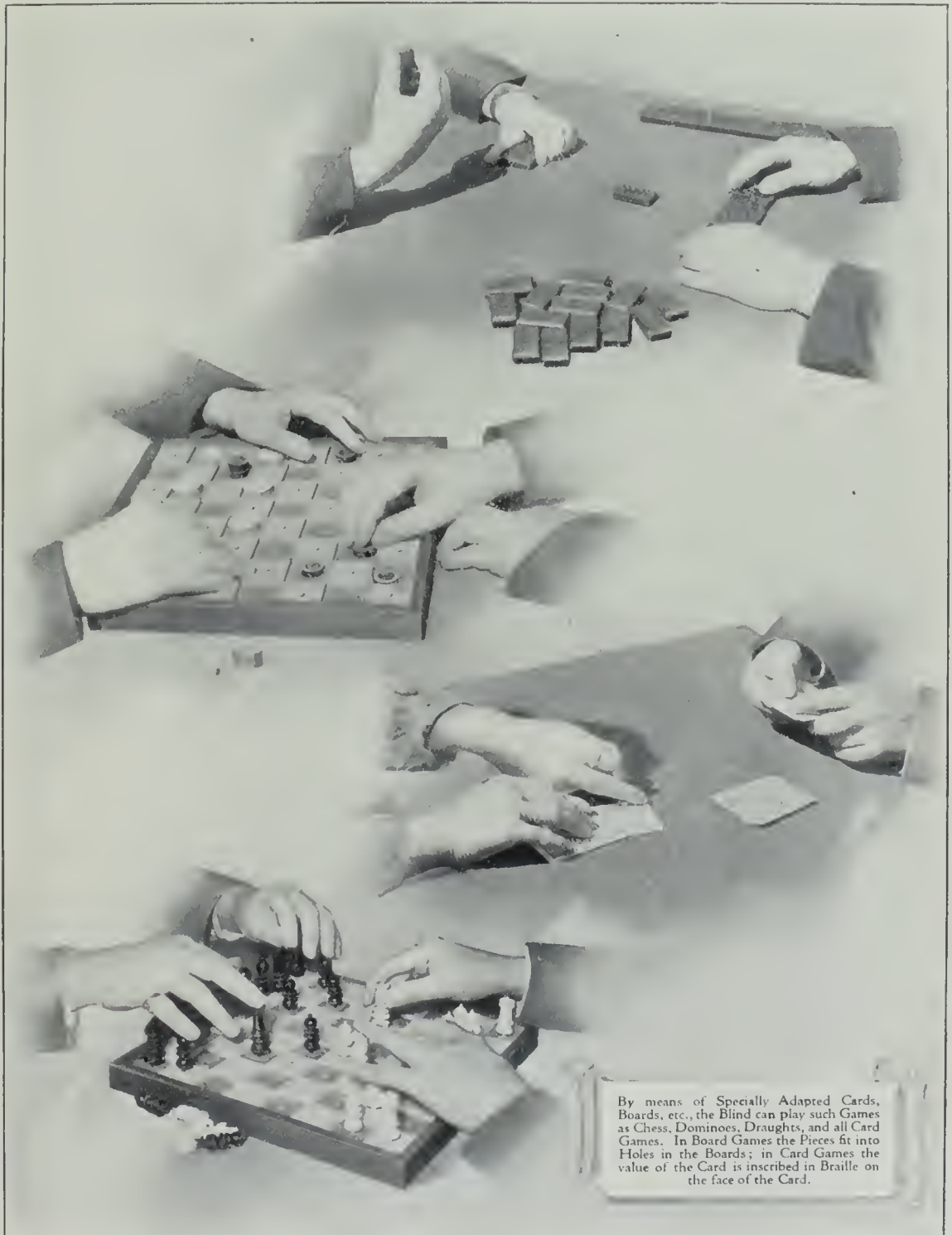
This list is much longer than that in last year's report, not because the number of blind employees has increased, but because it has now been possible to collect the names of employers of blind labour all over Great Britain, thanks to the co-operation of the County Associations.

### (a) Administrative Side.

Messrs. Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	St. Helens Court, E.C. 3.	Shorthand Typing
Board of Trade.	Millbank, S.W.1.	" "
(Mines Department).		
Messrs. Crosfields, Ltd.	Warrington.	Research Chemist.
Messrs. Gardiner.	Hoddesden, Herts.	Typist.
H.M. Stationery Office.	Wealdstone.	Shorthand Typist.
Messrs. Kinsey Morgan.	Newport, Mon.	Solicitor.
London County Council.	County Hall.	Shorthand Typist.
Ministry of Health.	Whitehall.	" "
Messrs. Parkes Drug Stores.		Telephonist.
Messrs. Sangers.	Euston Road.	Shorthand Typist.
Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd.	Oxford Street.	" "
Messrs. Valor Co., Ltd.	Victoria Street	" "
Messrs. W. Whiteley, Ltd.	Queen's Road.	" "
Wrexham Board of Guardians.	Wrexham.	" "

### (b) Factory Side.

Messrs. Aeolian Piano Co.	London.	Piano Tuner.
" Ashton Bros & Co.	Cheshire.	Baskets and Skips
" Bechstein.	London.	Piano Tuner.
" Bovril Ltd.	London.	Chocolate Wrap'g.
" Brasted Bros.	London.	Piano Tuner.
" Chapman & Sons.	London.	Album Mfg.
" Chappell & Co.	London.	Piano Tuner.
" Clarke Nicholls.	London.	Confectioners.
" Crane & Sons.	Wrexham.	Piano Tuner.
" "Dicks" Bootshop	Portmadoc.	Boot Repairer
" Freeman & Son.	Cardiff.	Cheroot Bunching
" Fry & Sons, Ltd.	Bristol.	Sweet Wrapping.
" Goulden & Wind.	Sittingbourne.	Piano Tuner.
" L. M. & S. Railway.	Manchester.	Upholstering.
" R. Morley & Co., Ltd.	London.	Piano Tuner.
" Mordan & Co.	London.	Propelling Pencils.
" Overfield-Collins Bros., Ltd.	London.	Machine Knitting.
" Paritt & Co., Ltd.	London.	Labourer.
" Pascall, Ltd.	London.	Sweet Wrapping.
" Pears.	Isleworth.	Soap Wrapping.
" Stroud Piano Factory.	Stroud.	Piano Tuner.
" Triumph Auto Ltd.	London.	Piano Tuner.
" Wells & Co.	Walthamstow.	Toy Mfgs.



By means of Specially Adapted Cards, Boards, etc., the Blind can play such Games as Chess, Dominoes, Draughts, and all Card Games. In Board Games the Pieces fit into Holes in the Boards; in Card Games the value of the Card is inscribed in Braille on the face of the Card.

## *Apparatus and Maps*

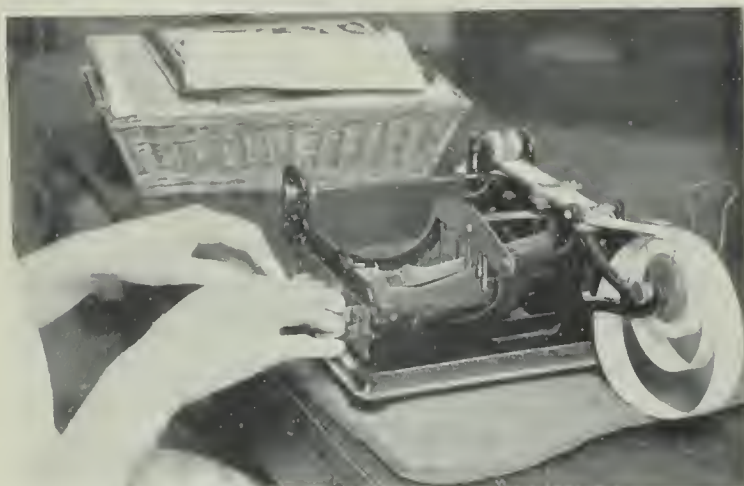
Various schemes for future research are now being considered by the Committee—some for collecting statistics to guide the Committee in its work, others for training the blind to take their part in the world at large. It would be a mistake on our part to enlarge on these schemes at the present moment, as they are still nebulous, but our supporters may rest assured that no stone will be left unturned in our efforts to create new fields of remunerative employment for the blind worker.

### *Research—II. Apparatus, Games, Etc.*

The Research Committee is constantly employed not only in seeking new methods of minimizing the hardships of blindness by mechanical means but in perfecting existing means.

Much attention has been devoted during the year to the new pneumatically-operated stereotyping machines installed in place of those formerly used, which were operated by the feet. The output of the new machine is as high as that of the pedal machine and in some cases higher, as the new machine is less tiring to work than the old one. Various modifications for the comfort of the worker have also been introduced.

The problem of producing limited editions of Braille books, other than by using stereotyped plates, is still under examination. Numerous experiments are being conducted, and research on this subject is going on continuously, for the Committee will not rest until the problem—admittedly difficult—has been satisfactorily solved.



On the Braille Shorthand-Writer the Blind Secretary can take down Dictation as expertly as a Secretary with Sight

At the advent of automatic telephones, the Committee thought it advisable that an instruction pamphlet should be issued so as to enable a blind person to operate the dial of the instrument as easily as a person with sight. A special brochure has been prepared, including an embossed diagram of a telephone dial, and a key to the letters and numbers appearing in each aperture on the dial. The blind man need only memorise the key with the help of the picture to operate the automatic telephone with perfect ease.

The Stainsby-Wayne Braille shorthand writing machine has been reduced in size, weight and cost. This is a step forward, as the old model, although it worked with entire satisfaction, was rather bulky, and too expensive for many blind people.

### *New Games and Maps*

The following games have been added to the Institute's catalogue:—

- Cross Word Puzzles.
- Backgammon.
- Design Boards.
- Cheap Form of Draughtsboard.
- Nine Men's Morris.
- Anchor Stone Puzzle.
- Scoring Board for Games.

A new series of cheap embossed maps has been produced which will, we believe, be especially welcome in schools, etc., for class use. There are two maps of each country, one showing rivers and towns and the other rivers and mountains, while a guide in Braille gives a full explanation of both maps. At the most important centres, Braille characters are embossed on the maps for the purpose of easy identification. County towns are easily distinguished from other towns and a comprehensive list of populations has been included in the guide. Latitudinal and longitudinal markings, together with a scale of miles, are embossed on every map.

### *Wireless*

In our previous report we definitely stated that, in our opinion, the provision for the blind of all wireless facilities, such as sets, apparatus, programmes, technical information, supervision, etc., would



eventually become one of the most necessary and useful of all national services for the blind.

We had hoped, when writing those words, to be able to record in this report, a definite development of our policy in this direction, but unfortunately, several events occurred which stopped or postponed contemplated action. We are, therefore, unable at present to give details of the manner in which we propose to tackle this question of national importance—almost more important in these days than the provision of embossed literature. But we are able to state that, at the moment, a general scheme of wireless service has been drawn up in detail, and generally approved by the bodies concerned, so that we feel confident that next year our wireless service will be very considerably improved and developed. Meanwhile, although the work of distributing sets has continued during the past year, it has been severely handicapped by lack of funds.

### *Sets Received and Distributed.*

Up to the present, 988 wireless sets and 1,261 pairs of headphones have been distributed among the blind, with the help of the various local agencies. As a result of the appeals made during 1926 and 1927, a further 39 wireless sets and 30 pairs of headphones were received, making the total received since March, 1926, 397 and 209 respectively. Donations from private sources and grants from the Institute have enabled the fund to provide the difference between the number of sets received and the number distributed. Our waiting list for sets is still very large, running into many thousands, and applications are coming in daily.

It is hoped that readers of this report and their friends will assist us in this special branch of our work either by sending money to purchase sets, or apparatus for which they have no further use. The approximate cost of each set is 50s.

### *Employment of the Blind*

As finding suitable and remunerative employment for the blind is one of the Institute's main objects, we ourselves employ as many blind people as we possibly can in carrying out the Institute's own work.

The number of blind persons employed by the Institute on the 31st March, 1928, was 165, and a sum of £37,130 was paid in salaries,



The dexterous Hands of the Blind can manipulate a Typewriter as quickly as a Sighted Person.

wages, allowances, etc., during the period under review.

Anyone who visits the Institute will find these blind employees working in the most varied capacities in almost every branch of our work. On one and the same afternoon may be found the blind principal of the Massage School instructing his blind pupils; the Institute's blind organist giving an organ recital to prelude a meeting which a blind organizer has called together, which a blind orator will address, while a blind shorthand-writer takes notes; the blind head of the After-Care Department personally enquiring into cases of distress; the blind foreman of the Music Stereotyping Department handing out music proofs for correction by blind proof-readers; the blind stereotyper busy producing every type of book and periodical; the blind collator sorting out and arranging the piles of sheets from the presses; the blind telephonist managing single-handed four lines and fifty extensions. We might extend this list, but we have said enough to prove that in our own Institute we do our utmost to provide the blind every type of interesting work possible.

Our blind employees are a very loyal and happy band of workers. Concerts and dramatic readings, organ recitals and lectures are fre-

## *Propaganda Work*

quently arranged for them, while recently many have appreciated a wireless set which, kindly presented by Mrs. Vaughan Lee of Ilminster, has been installed in the Armitage Hall. During the Summer of 1927 an outing was arranged, and the blind staff with their guides thoroughly enjoyed a magnificent day of sunshine at Folkestone.

### *Propaganda*

We have always considered judicious propaganda work as one of the greatest services we can render to the blind as a whole. We do not here refer directly to those necessary adjuncts to every call upon the public for their money—advertising and publicity—although, of course, all advertising and publicity should be the foremost means of propaganda available. But we refer, in this first instance, to the more subtle type of propaganda which may be less visible but more living, which is dependent on the depth of an understanding rather than the depth of a purse. We have always sought to bring into the dark world of the blind hosts and hosts—ever increasing hosts—of true friends, friends who will not shed tears as they come into that strange world, but who will bring into it the light of their own cheerful souls,—men and women who will ask a blind man what he thinks of the Test Team, or ask a blind girl if she has seen the latest play. In other words, perhaps the primary aim of the whole of the Institute's work is to bring men and women with sight into contact with men and women without sight and to prove to each group that, though one is heavily handicapped, neither group is a whit less normal than the other. (*See page 46.*)

### *A Vigorous, Striving Community*

It is practically impossible to buy the means of such propaganda, although much can be done with money. It lies with the hundreds of thousands of people who have generously contributed towards the Institute's work, to supplement their generosity by a continuous activity in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the blind world, and disseminating that knowledge when acquired, amongst all their friends and acquaintances. This, of course, is what has taken place to a large extent during the last twenty years. No one thinks of the blind to-day in the same terms as he might have thought of them twenty years ago. The blind have become objects of interest; they have entered innumerable walks of life once entirely closed to them, and are to-day a vigorous,

striving community. Such are the fruits of wise propaganda, for the rise of the blind began on the day when it was noised abroad that the blind did not need help in dependency but help to be independent.

When we cannot introduce blind people to sighted people in the flesh, we must do so through the medium of booklets, articles in the press, our annual reports and so on; and we must endeavour to make these representative of their subject. We could tell the world of the year's work in a small booklet of closely-printed type, which the world would find eminently dry and unreadable. But "dry and unreadable" is exactly what the Institute's work is *not*! So, to the best of our ability, we endeavour to convey in all our direct means of propaganda, such as reports, lectures, films, slides, booklets, appeals, the stirring message that the blind are not backward and helpless people but are progressive and independent, and that their world is rich in the romance of heroism, fair with the blossom of faith, and already proud in its annals of achievement. Naturally, we are unable to spend even a tithe of what we should like to spend on propaganda work; but we do believe, whatever our financial position may be, in the sound business policy of making use of every up-to-date means of advertising and publicity available. We have never appealed to the public in vain, so we feel that this belief is justified to the hilt.

### *Generosity of the Press*

In all our work we owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude to the Press throughout the British Empire. The Press is always interested in the blind; Pressmen seem to have a personal sympathy towards people who have lost their sight. Perhaps because they, best of all men, know the preciousness of sight. However that may be, a true Pressman and a friend of the blind are synonymous terms.

To supply the Press and individuals with all possible information about the blind, the Institute has an Information Bureau which collects all useful facts concerning the blind and the various institutions working on their behalf. All such information is recorded on cards easily available for reference purposes. Many and various are the requests received. Quite recently we were asked to supply information concerning the education of the blind in various foreign countries, and the necessary particulars were obtained with very little delay through an Esperantist connected with the Institute.

*Home Teaching Society*

As stated in our last report, the home teaching service which covered London, Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent has been transferred to appropriate local Societies. This transference has combined greater economy of administration with greater efficiency in service. The Committee of the Society (which is a Branch of the Institute) considered that in view of this change there was no longer any need to continue the Society as a separate organisation, and have therefore wound it up, transferring to the National Institute the Society's remaining responsibilities of caring for

for the Blind by affording office accommodation and clerical assistance free of charge, and by permitting the Assistant Secretary of the Institute to act as Honorary Registrar of the College.

The College conducts examinations for school teachers of the blind and for home teachers, recognized in the former case by the Board of Education, and in the latter by the Ministry of Health. Through these examinations and the preparations they involve, the College has raised to a very high standard the teaching of blind children and the scattered blind who must for various reasons be taught in their own homes.

During the year, the Institute has published,



A Group of happy Blind Visitors at the Institute's Holiday Home at St. Leonards.

five blind home teachers no longer able, on account of age or infirmities, to visit and instruct their fellows. The Institute also supports a home teacher in Berkshire and another in Croydon by a grant of £100 per annum in each case. It is very earnestly hoped that subscribers to the old Society will now lend their support to the Institute which has shouldered this additional burden.

*College and Association of Teachers for the Blind*

The Institute continues to co-operate in the work of the College and Association of Teachers

on behalf of the College, the second revised and amplified edition of its Handbook for Home Teachers. This is a very valuable textbook for all prospective home teachers, and gives many useful hints to practising home teachers, as each chapter is written by an expert on the subject under treatment. The Institute has also issued a Braille edition of the Handbook.

*Henry Stainsby Memorial Fund*

This Fund, as reported last year, was inaugurated to perpetuate the memory of the late Secretary-General of the Institute. The Fund is



## *Appointments, Resignations, Obituary*

now closed, a sum of £1,368 15s. 7d. having been raised. The Council of the Institute have been appointed Trustees of the Fund, and after defraying the cost of a memorial tablet in the Institute, inscribed stock (£1,807 14s. 2d.) has been purchased. From the interest on this investment, gifts will be purchased for pupils of recognized Institutions and Colleges for the Blind on the completion of their training, the gifts taking the form of special apparatus, Braille writers and books, watches or other useful apparatus and literature.

### *Appointments and Resignations*

During the year, there have been several new appointments and a few resignations. Limitations of space prevent us enumerating these here, but on pages 4-6 will be found complete lists of

1. The names, private addresses and brief particulars of all members of the Institute's Executive Council.
2. The names of members of the four re-constituted Main Committees, and of the four Sub-Committees.
3. The names of members of the Consultative Committees and of the Appointments Board.

These lists include the names of all members elected up to the date of publication of this report.

We think them worthy of study, as they illustrate the wide scope of the Institute's activities, the endeavour we are making to secure co-operation between the Institute and local agencies for the blind, and our constant desire to extend the knowledge of the Institute's work in all possible directions.

### *Obituary*

It is with deep regret that we have to report the deaths of:

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a Vice-President of the Institute.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Iveagh, K.P., G.C.V.O., a Vice-President of the Institute.

The Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, for seven years Chairman of the Ministry of Health's Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind. During the time of his Chairmanship he united a number of organizations for the blind, made himself closely acquainted with the work and was generally regarded as an ideal Chairman.

Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe, M.A. (Oxon.), a member of the Council of the Institute. Sir Ellis was a devoted worker on behalf of the blind and was for many years Chairman of the West London Workshops. He later became Chairman of the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, and represented the Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association on the Institute's Council.

The Rev. Hugh Shearer, minister of the Queen's Road, Brighton, Presbyterian Church. He devoted much of his time to the welfare of the blind, and was a Trustee of the Moon Society, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Brighton Society for the Welfare of the Blind.

The Rev. H. G. Rosedale, M.A., D.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., Rector of Copford near Colchester, Hon. Treasurer of the London Association for the Blind. It was owing to the initiation of his schemes that the Association developed into one of the largest workshops for the blind in the South of England.

Mr. H. M. Taylor, M.A., F.R.S., a Vice-President of the Institute, and for many years a member of the Institute's Council. His services in the cause of the blind were many and various; he was at one time Chairman of the Books Committee, and he will always be remembered as the founder of the Embossed Scientific Books Fund, he himself preparing the Braille copy for many standard works on science and mathematics.

### *Statements of Account*

Audited statements of account are appended to this report (*see pages 53-78*). These are given in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health or the Board of Education.

# The Gratitude of the Blind

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BLIND PEOPLE RELATIVE TO THE VALUE  
OF THE INSTITUTE'S WORK

IN the foregoing pages we have described the work of the Institute's various Departments, and the natural enquiry will now be: What is the actual value of such work and how does it affect the blind generally?

It is impossible to answer this vital question adequately in the space at our disposal. To do so, we should have to publish volumes of reports, statistics and correspondence. But we can give a definite idea of the value of the Institute's work by indicating the opinion on that point of the blind themselves. We receive thousands of letters every year from blind people, and the following brief extracts from a few of these will serve not only the immediate purpose of proving the practical value of the Institute's work, but of showing how readily the blind respond to assistance, how varied are their interests and characters, and how widespread is the Institute's influence.

## *Wonderful List of Braille Books*

Our first extract is particularly illustrative of the last point. It is from a letter received from a correspondent in Canada.

"I must congratulate the Institute on the wonderful list of titles which will be eventually placed under the fingers of the blind. Such works as *Pepys' Diary*, *The Way of All Flesh*, *The English Anthology*, etc., etc., fill my soul with delight, while the works already produced, such as *Herodotus*, *Boswell's Johnson*, and so forth have thrown me nearly into ecstasies. You have no idea of the affection and praise which the Institute receives from us over here on account of its enlightened and advanced publishing programme. You have indeed forced the pace, and I notice a rather similar tendency now in most publishing directions where the blind are in question. I congratulate the Institute on its pioneer work."

## *Periodicals which Please*

Here are a few opinions as to some of the Institute's periodicals.

"I am very pleased with the *Literary Journal*, and should be grateful if a *Scientific Journal* could be published on the same lines." (Ingatstone.)

"I feel that the article on Parliamentary Government, which appeared in the last issue of the *Literary Journal*, was one of the best things ever put into Braille, and I sincerely hope that more articles of this character will be published in the *Journal*." (Michigan, U.S.A.)

"I often read with great interest your magazine *Progress*. I have read several others, but none seem quite so valuable." (Ipswich.)

"Permit me to compliment all those who endeavour to make *Progress* such an attractive and instructive magazine as it is now. I think the competitions are a fine feature of our magazine. Thanking you and your fellow-workers for your untiring efforts on our behalf." (Scarborough.)

"I am among those to whom the *Braille Radio Times* is invaluable, and I feel bound to say how much I appreciate it."—(Cupar.)

"The arrangement of the copy (*Braille Radio Times*) is admirable."—(Liverpool.)

## *Appreciations from Students*

The following letters show how much the Students' Library and the work of the Manuscript Department are appreciated:—

"I must assure you, as a French student, how invaluable the *Students' Library* is for those in my position. It is such a joy to have books which one must read closely, in Braille. I made very good use of *L'Aiglon* which I had from you, and I shall probably be writing soon again in quest of more French books."—(Edinburgh University.)

"Thank you for the kindness shown to me during the past year. I have to do Milligan's *Greek Papyri*; do you think you could put this into Braille for me, please? I hope you will find this not too much trouble, for I know there are many others whom you must attend to, and I have already reaped great benefit from your kindness."—(Newhaven.)

"I received with thanks yesterday Asquith's *Occasional Addresses*, Bastiat's *Fallacies of Protection* and Taylor's *Factory System*, seven volumes in all. The facilities you provide with regard to

## Value of Braille Books and Music

free postage, which obviates the necessity of sending stamps each time we apply for books, and addressed labels, are extremely useful and convenient to blind students.”—(Chesterfield.)

“Your list of books in the Students’ Library is an exciting, an excellent, an inspiring one, and you are to be congratulated for having caused to come into Braille enough solid reading to keep a man going for years, and if there were a million volumes in this Library I should say go on, go on, go on!”—(Plaistow.)

“We find from your rules for members of the Students’ Library, that you are willing to put parts of textbooks into Braille for the use of examination candidates when possible. We have six Matriculation students this year, none of whom can read print, and we should be very grateful if you could possibly have the chapters from Brooke’s *Geography* relating to the British Isles brailled for us. I should also be much obliged if I might borrow Fry’s *World Geography* for examination purposes. Thanking you for the very considerable help you have given me during the last year.”—(Norwood.)

“I am posting off to you this evening many of your books, which I have been using during the last two years. They have been of invaluable assistance to me in my studies. You cannot imagine the number of times I have blessed the Fates for the existence of your Library.”—(Manchester.)



The Blind Reader, reading as quickly with his Fingers as anyone else with Sight.

## Value of Music Publications

Here are some appreciations of the Institute’s music publications generally :—

A blind L.R.A.M. writes :—

“As a result of having a first-rate copy of Grieg’s ‘Holberg’ Suite I am including three of its movements in a short pianoforte programme I am broadcasting from the Manchester Station.”

From another distinguished blind concert (London) pianist :—

“I have been helped very much in preparing for my Pianoforte Recital Programmes at the Aeolian Hall by the recent music publications of the Institute. I appreciate the range of selection, and also the number of distinctively modern works, which are particularly valuable to young students.”

From a blind music teacher (L.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.) :—

“I have been delighted with the recent issue of Bach’s French Suites and the B flat Partita, and trust that a good demand will encourage the Institute to further efforts in the same good cause.”

## International Thanks for Braille Music Notation

Following is a short selection from a large number of letters received from all over the world, appreciative of the Braille Revised Music Notation Textbooks. These extracts show how, by friendly co-operation, work for the blind may progress throughout all countries, and form a bond of union founded on the everlasting rock of charity.

From the Royal Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Brussels :—

“Your work proves indeed that the Council of the National Institute of England have spared neither pains nor expense to assist the research and experimental work necessary to render Braille music-writing as adequate as possible. After long study and deep investigation, we can state that your method presents the great qualities necessary to such a work—simplicity and clearness. We congratulate and envy you at the same time for this work, brought to a good end by your perseverance.”

From the Branco Roderiques Institution for the Blind, Estoril, Lisbon :—

“We intend introducing your method into this institution. We greatly admire



your works, which go far towards perfecting the musical education of the blind, and enable the seeing to easily acquire a knowledge of the Braille system."

From King Alexander I Institute for the Blind, Serbia:—

"Your splendid manual supplies a very real and immediate need here, and but for the fact that it is in the English language, we should want to introduce it immediately in our classes. And for this reason I beg that you will allow us to have it translated into the Serbian language at once and permit us to print it here on our printing press." (This permission has naturally been granted.)

*Masseurs and Masseuses*

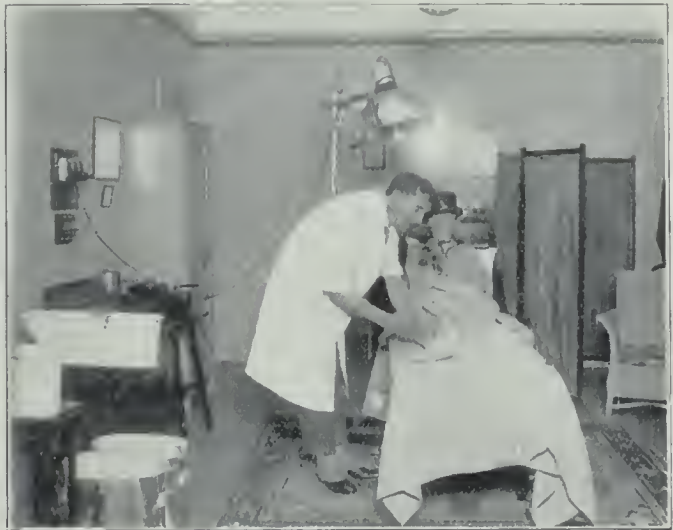
In this report we have dwelt upon the success achieved by blind masseurs and masseuses. No other blind people are more appreciative of what the Institute has done for them than these men and women who, deprived of one sense, have so perfected another, that they have become healers of those with sight.

Here is a letter from a newly-accepted woman candidate (who recently lost her sight), prior to beginning training:—

"I thank you for your letter with the good news. It all seems too good to be true, and so contrary to the usual happenings. You mention in your letter that a cubicle has been reserved for me. May I say that wherever you choose to place me, I shall be happy to stay. There is only one thing which is concerning me, and that is, whether I shall ever justify all the kindness which has been so generously extended to me by the Institute. Thank you for your good wishes and personal note; you have helped me in many ways over the border of my new world."—(Hampshire.)

This is a letter from a doctor regarding a recently settled blind masseur upon the termination of training:—

"Your letter forwarded to me here from . . . gives me the opportunity of telling you that — came to my house to do some massage for my mother, who had injured her wrist by a fall. We were both very much pleased with his work, and he gave me every confidence in his com-



A Blind Masseur in his own Clinic

petence. I feel sure that he will do well and obtain a good class of practice."

Following is a letter from a blind masseur in South Africa, for whom a hospital appointment was secured immediately on the termination of training:—

"It is hard to believe that I am well into my second month at the hospital. I have really fallen in love with the hospital work, and am very happy here. A week ago I drew my first month's pay; it was great, and I felt very proud of myself, for it is the largest sum I have ever drawn. Yesterday we spent a most exciting time; since I landed, my case of equipment has been in storage at the baggage warehouse, so I thought it was about time that it was in my possession. It arrived on my return from the hospital, and we set about unpacking. Everything was in order and beautifully packed. Mother and I sat up half the night admiring everything, and really I consider I am very lucky to have such a wonderful outfit, everything of the best, and I am very, very grateful to the Institute."

We take the opportunity here of expressing our deep gratitude to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., who gave every attention to this masseur in travelling to South Africa, and also to other masseurs and masseuses travelling abroad.

This letter is from a blind masseur in Lancashire received after two years in practice:—

"I wish once again to thank the Institute for

## *Happiness at the Homes*

the financial assistance given me during the past two years. It has been a great help, and has enabled me to carry on during the trying time of building up a private practice. I should also like to thank you for the splendid efforts you have made, from time to time, to help me in my work. I feel sure without your valuable assistance I should not have succeeded. The suggestions and personal efforts made by you on my behalf have been most helpful. I feel confident that I am firmly established, and will ultimately build up a good practice. I shall always look back with gratitude to my associations with the Institute. I shall certainly take advantage of your kindly offer to obtain accessories, etc., at reduced rates."

Here is a letter from a blind masseur who has been established for several years in Derbyshire:—

"Christmas is rapidly drawing near, and it brings with it memories, and I can honestly say that all my memories of the Massage Department are of the very happiest nature. Once again, I have to thank you for the many kindnesses you have shown to me; your practical sympathy and help have always been freely given to me, and many are the obstacles you have helped me over."

Finally, we quote an extract from a letter from a practising blind masseur in Devonshire with reference to the *Massage Journal* and Library:—

"I wish also to thank you for the copies of the *Massage Journal* sent each month, and the supplementary catalogue of the Massage Library. I look forward with great pleasure to its arrival, and have found the articles extremely useful in my work."

### *A Happy Holiday Home*

The brief extracts which follow are taken from a mass of letters of thanks received by the Matron of the Institute's Convalescent and Holiday Home at St. Leonards:—

"The Home here is beyond words! The Home is paradise when coming from the working-class dwellings. Yes, the place here is beyond words."

"Father says he is years younger, especially when learning his Braille A.B.C."

"I trust God will bless your work and that you may be spared long to carry it on, for you give sunshine to the place. I could not say too much in the train, because my heart was too full."—(Brighton.)

"I have only one complaint to make—the time was too short."—(Batley.)

"She assures me that all the pleasures of her whole life banded together can never come up to the fortnight spent at your Home. It was one long beam of sunshine, she tells me."—(Bristol.)

"Please allow me to renew my thanks to you all, including the blind lady who peels the 'murphies' and does it uncommonly well. God bless her fingers!"

"Her step-father says that everything is quite beyond praise, and that her treatment there has been the means of reconciling her to her loss of sight, and making her desirous of taking up training."—(London.)

"Arthur has told his companions, and lastly myself, that he had a delightful time with you. Personally, I always think that praise from children is the highest form of praise anyone can have, as one feels so certain that it is genuine."—(London.)

### *Hostels Appreciated*

Here is a letter from a former resident at the Institute's Hostel for Blind Women Employees and Students in London:—

"I am writing to ask whether in the event of the Institute contemplating the opening of another hostel similar to Oval Road, I might be considered as an applicant for a single room. I have visited Oval Road and think the arrangements there excellent for business girls, and just the kind of thing which would suit myself. I should also like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the facilities which Langham Street has offered, and which I have found of great value."

### *From Blind Women*

The following extracts are from letters received, relative to the Institute's Homes for Blind Women at Brighton and Chester:—

"I am most grateful to you for all your tender kindnesses to mother."—(Barnes.)

"Thank you very much for the great care you take of my sister."—(Cardiff.)

Hoole Bank, Chester, was given to the Institute by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes to perpetuate the memory of their son, killed in the War. It was opened by Sir Arthur Pearson a few weeks before his death.

"Like Sir A. Pearson at the opening ceremony, I would like, from my heart, to thank Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, who out of their own sorrow have

## *A Real Sense of Gratitude*

sought to bring gladness to some other lives, and done so in the sacrifice of this beautiful old English home with its atmosphere and memories.”

### *A Grateful Parent*

This extract is from a parent of one of the Sunshine Babies at the Blind Babies' Homes:—

“We thank you and all the staff at the Home in which you have cared for and looked after John. We think the photos of John are wonderful.”—(Liverpool.)

### *Gratitude of Home Workers*

Below we give extracts from letters of appreciation received from blind home workers:—

“Will you kindly convey to your Committee my sincere thanks for its generosity in supplying me with a typewriter.”

“I wish to tender to the Institute my heartfelt gratitude and thanks for all they have done for me in the past.”

“Thank you very much for putting my application forward for a grant, and for all the help you have given me in the past.”

“I should like to thank the Institute for meeting the cost of decorating my shop front.”

“I must thank your Committee for your kindness in assisting me in obtaining a grant, and you can rest assured that the money will be laid out in the best possible way.”

### *From an Ex-Service Man*

Here is a brief extract from a letter relative to an ex-service man who has benefited through our special Ex-Service Men's Fund:—

“A few lines to let you know how Mr. — is keeping. Since our arrival here he has picked up wonderfully. We are grateful for all you have done. I do not know what we should have done without your help. We should very much like to see you when you can spare the time. The wireless has been a blessing to him.”—(Maidstone.)

### *Thankfulness for Wireless*

Wireless is enormously appreciated by the blind, and the following extracts are representative of a great many letters of thanks from blind people or their friends on receiving wireless sets:—

“I heartily thank you for your great kindness. It is a splendid wireless set, and my husband is very pleased with it. It will pass many a happy hour for him in his loneliness.”—(Buckingham.)

“My Committee wish me to convey to you their warmest thanks for the three wireless sets

which we hope will bring pleasure and interest to the three people to whom they are being given.”—(Carisbrooke.)

“I think I am only doing what I and all the rest of us blind people should do, in writing to thank you for the many great kindnesses which you show to us. I received my wireless last week. I wish I could come and thank you in person, but never mind, I might be able to do so some day. I have always had a great liking to see London.”—(Liverpool.)

### *A Successful “Placement”*

The following letter is from a blind man successfully “placed” in a big factory, and illustrates the thoughtfulness of the blind for their fellows:—

“I thought perhaps it would be of interest to you to know that I am still satisfied with my post which you and your Committee so kindly secured for me. I have now been there for five months, and have been definitely taken on to their permanent staff. I have been allowed to join their Provident Scheme, and have all the privileges of their permanent employees. I seem to be giving satisfaction, and am quite happy in the work. I am kept well occupied at correspondence, and often do as many as 40 letters a day. I enclose a small donation to the funds of the Institute which I should be very glad if you will kindly hand on to the right department. I feel that is the most practical way of showing my appreciation and gratitude for what you have done for me. I hope I shall be able to send this donation annually as I used to do before losing my sight.”—(Beckenham.)

We believe that the quotations we have given from the correspondence received by the Institute will not only be of interest to our supporters as direct proof of the value of the Institute's work, but as typical of a real sense of gratitude prevalent amongst the blind. They show a gracious spirit of friendliness towards the Institute as a body and towards the staff of its various Departments as individuals. If an official receives the personal thanks of a blind person, he or she accepts it as a testimony towards the value of the Institute, and we, as representing the Institute, accept it as a tribute towards the vast debt of gratitude we owe to the Institute's supporters. For every expression of thanks we have quoted unconsciously forms the link that joins together the thousands of blind people who benefit through the Institute's work, and the thousands of people with sight who alone enable that work to be continued.



# The Blind and Personal Service

BLIND PEOPLE ARE AS DIFFERENT ONE FROM THE OTHER AS PEOPLE WITH EYESIGHT, AND SHOULD BE TREATED AS NORMAL HUMAN BEINGS.

**A** PART from monetary assistance to societies working for the welfare of the blind, all people, whatever their station in life, can render invaluable help to the cause of the blind generally by personal service, and the best form of personal service is true friendship with blind individuals. It is essential, however, that everyone who undertakes such service should understand beforehand exactly how to treat blind people.

There has always been a regrettable tendency among the general public to regard blind people as a definite class with characters, tastes, habits and desires circumscribed and tightly compressed by their physical handicap. It says much for the enterprise and courage of the blind that they have so often broken the bounds so insistently prescribed them by public opinion; but in spite of the many examples of versatility the blind world affords, that world is still confined by many millions of intelligent human beings to a "class." To an average person the word "blind" conveys as definite an image as the words "agricultural labourer," "miner," "typist," "politician," "duke." Moreover, while there are many different though fixed and limited ideas of the characteristics of a peer or of a plumber, there is an extraordinary similarity in the fixed and limited ideas of the characteristics of a blind man.

This similarity of conception is truly extraordinary, because it is founded on a fallacy. Whereas it is feasible to conclude that peers have a certain pride and interest in landed estates and plumbers a certain pride and interest in pipes, there is really no single interest which binds the blind together beyond an interest common to every individual in this workaday world—the wish to progress and the ambition to overcome obstacles. So that the interests of a blind peer and those of a blind plumber would be as different as, presumably, are those of a peer and a plumber with eyesight. Of course, those interests may now and then incline towards each other—plumber and peer may coalesce in detestation of taxes, and two blind men may meet on common ground as Braille enthusiasts—but it is essential in all work for the blind to recognise at the outset that the blind world is a world in miniature, composed of individuals as fundamentally diverse and as widely separated in ambitions and desires as the individual components of the seeing world.

It must not be supposed that this constant and ineradicable variation in aims and objects is necessarily praiseworthy. We should like to see every man and woman in the world striving towards peace and practical Christianity; we should like to see every blind person imbued with the principles which would make the complete conquest of blindness a reality and not an ideal. But the fact remains that similarity of object in every individual does not exist in this world, and that the blind share with those who see, not only the virtues but the failings of human nature.

In actual work for the blind, we have said that it is essential to recognise the blind world as a miniature world and not as a small separate section of the world. But the man or woman who, without being engaged in actual work for the blind, frequently comes into social contact with them, need not trouble about worlds or miniature worlds at all. In society a blind man should simply be Mr. Smith (grey hair, blind, charming manner), just as a man with eyesight may be Mr. Jones (blue eyes, lame, morose). When meeting and conversing with blind people, bracket their blindness with other qualities or defects, and you cannot go far wrong.

Never be afraid to say to a blind man "Did you *see* so and so the other day?"—it is highly probable that your blind friend has seen far more of so-and-so with his perception than you with your eyesight. And do not discuss his blindness unless he shows that he wishes to do so. Talk about finance, sport, books, theology or whether "plus fours" should be worn in the stalls; for, in spite of blindness, there *are* blind financiers, sportsmen, bibliomaniacs and theologians, and blind people *do* take a healthy interest in sartorial idiosyncrasies.

Perhaps this advice appears obvious or unnecessary. But our experience is that there is a large number of people who are afflicted with nervousness in the company of blind people, and explain it by their inability to know how to treat the blind and what to say to them. In other words, they have difficulty in adjusting their normality to meet a supposed abnormality. The result is that their conversation with the blind is strained and unnatural, too polite, too acquiescent, while its effect on the blind is very bad. Can there be anything more irritating to the blind than to be "talked down to"—as if their

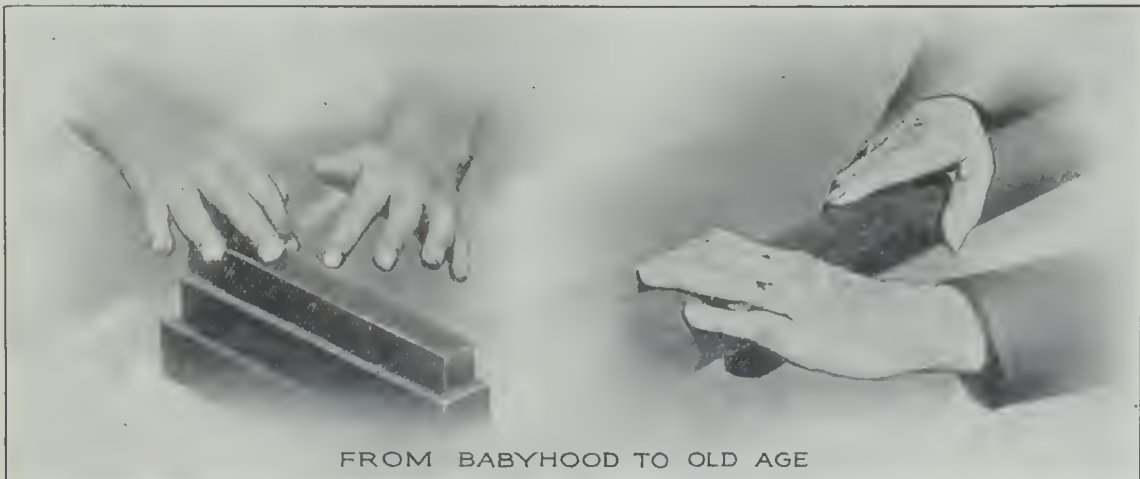
minds were as sightless as their eyes—and more depressing to them than to find their blindness not only a bar to the pleasures of vision but to the pleasures of intellect?

It would be as well if all people who come into personal touch with the blind disciplined their very useless and harmful pity into an admiration which can only inspire the most practical sympathy by carrying in their memory a series of mental pictures of what the blind have achieved in days gone by. Remember Timoleon, the blind Sicilian general; Appius Claudius, before the Roman Senate; John of Bohemia, asking for his sword and falling slain above the bodies of his slain opponents; Shah Alum, the last of the Great Moguls; Nicase of Malines, to whom the Pope granted a dispensation that he might be ordained a priest; our own immortal Milton; John Stanley, the organist of the Temple Church, and successor to Handel at Covent Garden; Euler, the famous astronomer, whose inner vision fathomed the firmament; Huber, the celebrated Swiss naturalist; Rushton, the champion of the slave; the famous singer, Marie Therese von Paradis; Prescott and Parkman, the American historians; Louis Braille and Dr. Moon, the Gutenburgs of the blind world; Dr. Armitage, the pioneer of Braille printing in England; Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General—remember these, and many others, and soothly swear that the blind have gained and worn their spurs in the world's great tourney. Or recollect the rank and file of the blind to-day—hundreds of blind people healing the sick as masseurs; at

one with the great industrial undertakings of the world as organisers, secretaries, telephonists, factory hands; feasting the music lover with gifts of song and adding to the noble structure of music their own rare gems; lecturing in the halls and classrooms where they themselves have triumphed over apparently insuperable difficulties; earning their livings or helping to do so as deft handicraftsmen—recollect these, and avow that the blind faithfully mirror in their own small world the struggle, the progress, the achievement in the great unseen world around them.

We certainly do not intend it to be understood that the blind population of the world, taken as a whole, has always been equal in normal intelligence to the sighted population. But their intelligence, similarly to that of the sighted population, has been continually growing since the dissemination amongst them of literature. When Braille was invented, the sighted population was at least four hundred years ahead by the invention of printing; but who dare affirm from personal knowledge that the average blind man or woman of to-day with a knowledge of Braille is one whit behind in intelligence the average man or woman with sight who knows how to read?

So, when next you meet a blind person, do not become tongue-tied or babble of sentimental inanities, but greet him and talk to him in your ordinary manner. For, remember, he is not a blind man, but—Mr. Smith (grey hair, blind, charming manner).



FROM BABYHOOD TO OLD AGE

From Babyhood to Old Age the Eyes of the Blind are the "Fingers which See"—Fingers which find out and follow the Road through Darkness to Light.

# Braille Centenary Festival, 1929

TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE PERFECTING  
OF BRAILLE PRINTING BY LOUIS BRAILLE IN 1829.

ONE hundred years ago it was impossible for a blind man to commit a single idea to paper so that any other blind person could decipher it. To-day, millions of books and magazines, and thousands of musical works, are in Braille script.

Accordingly, next year—1929—will be noteworthy to many thousands of people throughout the world as the centenary of the invention of Braille. To celebrate this first centenary of the perfecting of printing for the blind, the National Institute is asking all musicians to co-operate in a great commemorative festival.

In 1840, Mendelssohn wrote his Cantata "The Hymn of Praise" to commemorate the fourth Gutenberg centenary festivities, held in the Collegiate Church of St. Thomas, Leipsic (Bach's church), invoking "all that hath life and breath" to "sing to the Lord" for very joy that "the night is departing." Musicians are now asked by the Institute to organize a greater, because more comprehensive, festival.

## *An Appeal by Famous Musicians*

In an appeal signed by Sir Walford Davies, Mus. Doc., LL.D., F.R.C.O., Sir Dan Godfrey, F.R.C.M., Hon. R.A.M., Mr. Alfred Hollins, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., Mr. John B. McEwen, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M., Mr. William Wolstenholme, Mus. Bac., and Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, it is suggested that Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (or an excerpt therefrom), rendered throughout the Empire as a solemn act of thanksgiving to God that the minds of those with and without sight have now been illuminated by the light of the inner vision of wisdom, would not only make a profound appeal and help forward the cause of the blind, but would actually extend the meaning and deepen the significance of the Cantata. The range of its application has grown from a thanksgiving which took no account of the blind into one which to-day embraces all men.

If this suggestion is adopted, every musician who organizes a festival rendering of the "Hymn of Praise," or an excerpt from it, can help the blind by arranging for a collection to be made at the performance in aid of the Institute's work.

The Institute already owes a deep debt of gratitude to musicians who, as a class, have ever been responsive to its appeals for co-operative

work. It could hardly be otherwise, for a moment's reflection will convince anyone that music must necessarily be the only art in which the blind can exercise to the full their æsthetic faculties. Indeed, it is this fact which induces us to turn instinctively to musicians for still further help.

## *Braille Originated by a Musician*

Apart from their interest in the world of the blind, musicians should have a special interest in the Braille Centenary, as the originator of "Braille" was himself an organist and teacher of music. There is evidence that Louis Braille's first endeavour was to devise a system of embossed music notation, and that it was immediately realised that by the same method words and numerals could also be expressed. Thus, it was a *musician* who first solved the problem, which had baffled the ages, of "making the blind to see."

Musicians are asked, then, to take part with us in an act of praise and thanksgiving for the light which has been vouchsafed now not only to those with eyesight but to those who live in a world of physical darkness.

## *Points to be Remembered*

We would emphasise the following points:

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" is a popular work, and is peculiarly appropriate for the occasion. It is in the repertoire of every choral organization and Church choir, either as a complete Cantata or in separate numbers, published as Anthems.

To carry out the idea, it should be performed at any convenient time during the Braille centenary year, 1929. A Choral Society might perform the entire Cantata; Church choirs, either the whole or a selection. An Orchestral Society might perform the noble "Sinfonia." An Organist might include any or all of the three movements of the "Sinfonia" in a recital.

All who are prepared to help, should communicate at once with Mr. Edward Watson, Organizing Secretary, Braille Centenary Appeal, National Institute for the Blind, 224-6-8, Great Portland Street, W.1, giving full particulars of what they can do in the directions indicated.



# *A Unique Buyer's Guide*

YOU CAN HELP THE BLIND BY BUYING GOODS  
MADE BY THEM, AND APPLIANCES MADE FOR THEM.

IN this report we have already indicated two ways of helping the blind, namely, by supporting institutions working for their welfare, and by personal service. There is a third way: by purchasing, whenever possible, goods made by blind people.

It is not generally known that there is a wide selection of such goods, and it is the purpose of this section of our report to draw the attention of our friends to the many lines of goods of first-class quality which the blind are now producing and which can be purchased from our Headquarters at 224, Great Portland Street.

Such goods can be broadly divided into the following groups:—Mats; knitted and woven articles; brooms and brushes; baskets, hampers and trays; cane, seagrass and rush chairs.

## *Mats*

Mats are made to all specifications, but there are nine stock sizes, from 24 inches by 14 inches to 48 inches by 30 inches. The nine sizes are made in three different styles: "Best quality," "Sinnott" and "Wool Border," the prices ranging in each case from 3/9 to 19/6, 4/- to 15/6 and 5/9 to 24/-. Scullery mats are also produced from 1/- to 2/3. Straight or vandyke wool border slips, of one colour or shaded and best quality, are stocked in sizes from 27 inches by 12 inches to 36 inches by 12 inches, and are priced from 6/- to 8/-. Special mats with block or script letters or monograms in fibre are made to order. Mats with dyed fibre borders are provided at 8d. per foot extra.

## *Knitted and Woven Articles*

Such articles include hosiery, frocks, towels, cloths and dress materials.

There is a wide selection of hosiery. Socks are knitted in best quality wool, strengthened at the heels and toes, in either plain, ribbed or extra heavy style, from 2/6 to 3/6 per pair. Socks can also be obtained in silkeena at 3/6 per pair, in artificial silk at 4/11 per pair, and in a mixture of pure silk and wool at 4/11 per pair. Golf stockings are priced at 6/11 per pair, and boys' cycle socks with coloured tops are made.

Ladies' hose are made in wool at 3/6 per pair, in silkeena at 4/9 per pair, in artificial silk at 7/11 to 10/6 per pair, and in pure silk and wool mixed at 7/11 per pair.

Hand-knitted articles include children's frocks from 6/6, babies' bootees from 1/3, matinée coats from 5/6, boys' suits from 10/6, babies' pull-ons from 5/6, babies' petticoats from 5/6, babies' gloves at 1/6, babies' vests at 3/6, and ladies' silk jumpers from 30/6.

The many knitted and woven goods manufactured at the Barclay Workshops for Blind Women can also be inspected at and ordered through the Institute. These include multi-coloured check and bordered table cloths, frocks, dress-lengths, jumpers, coats, scarves, bedspreads, silk dresses and suits of all kinds, bedroom slippers, tennis ball bags, hot-water bottle covers, cardigans, etc., etc.

Amongst the hand-woven articles for sale are cushion covers at 8/6, table runners from 5/6, roller towels at 5/6, plain linen towels at 4/6, linen towels with fancy border at 4/9, table cloths from 5/8 to 12/6, glass cloths at 2/1, kitchen cloths at 1/11 and basin cloths at 1/9.

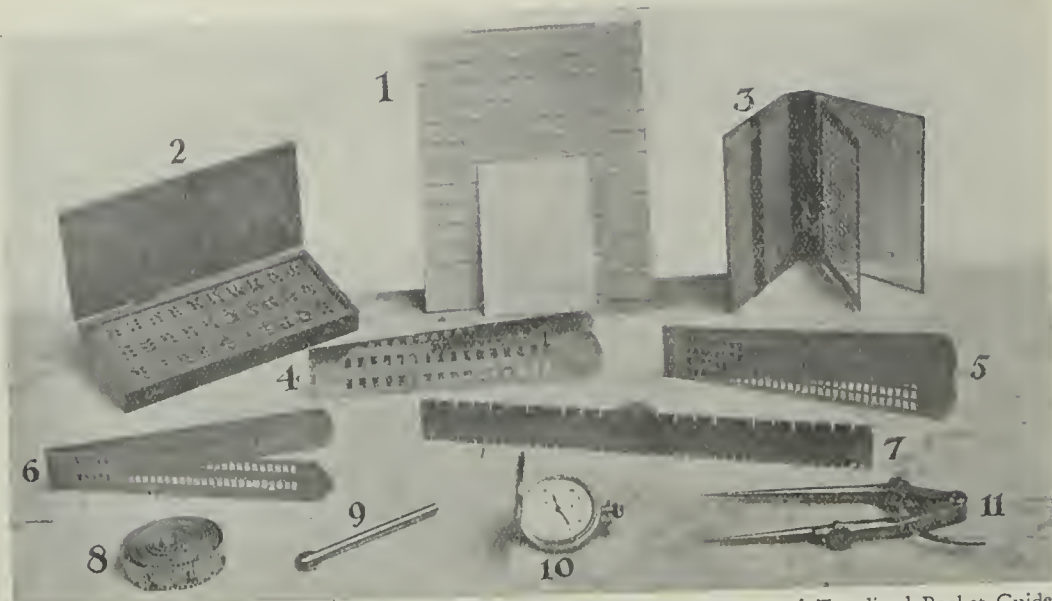
## *Brooms and Brushes*

Household brooms and brushes of all kinds are made by the blind, and every householder should make a point of ordering all such goods from the Institute. It is impossible to give a complete list here, but included are carpet brooms, clothes brushes, dog brushes, hat brushes, hair brushes, hearth brushes, laundry brushes, mattress brushes, nail brushes, scrubbing brushes, bass and cocoa brooms, shoe brushes, stove brushes and sink brushes, while the prices range from 4d. to 6/6.

## *Baskets, Hampers and Trays*

There is also a very wide range under this general heading, the quality being throughout of the best. Some specially attractive lines are bottle baskets, baskets for special trades such as butchers, bakers, grocers, etc., cycle baskets from 4/6 to 6/9, open laundry baskets from 3/9 to 9/6, linen baskets from 7/9 to 30/6, dog baskets from 4/9 to 10/6, flower baskets from 2/9 to 6/6, luncheon baskets with partition in centre at 6/9, log baskets (with open ends and square for fireside) from 5/9 to 10/6; log hampers with handles at each end from 6/6 to 9/6; letter baskets (specially useful in offices) from 43/6 per

## Useful Appliances



1 Correspondence Tablets; 2 Braillette Board; 3 Pocket Postcard Writing Frame; 4 Two-lined Pocket Guide for Giant Dots; 5 Four-lined Pocket Frame; 6 Two-lined interlining Pocket Guide; 7 Brass Foot Rule; 8 Tape Measure; 9 Spur Wheel; 10 Braille Watch; 11 Compasses.

dozen to 63/- per dozen; rose baskets from 5/- to 7/9; soiled linen baskets of different shapes from 12/6 to 17/6; plate baskets, lined with green baize, from 10/6 to 17/6; waste paper baskets (office, fancy and rustic). Other articles, including a certain amount of basket work, are garden tub chairs, garden stools, serviette rings, teapot tiles, etc.

In the above very condensed summary of goods made by the blind, we believe that most readers of this report would find something of practical value. If not, they will surely do so in the full price lists which will gladly be forwarded to any part of the country on application. We can assure intending purchasers of two facts: all goods are of first-class quality; by purchasing goods made by the blind, customers are giving the blind regular employment.

Intending purchasers are asked to note that many of the goods offered for sale can be purchased from the Institute's travelling motor van which tours the Home Counties, from exhibitions and sales organised by the Institute, and from the Institute's Home Industries Department, 31, Holmsdale Road, Reigate.

### *Goods Made for the Blind*

Apart from articles made by the blind, the Institute sells articles made for the blind, and the

public can very materially assist the blind in their struggle with their handicap by seeing that they are provided not only with Braille books and periodicals, but with the various appliances and apparatus invented with the sole object of relieving blindness, and with the specially adapted games and puzzles which provide the blind with recreation.

Catalogues of books, music and lists of periodicals published by the Institute are issued separately. The Appliances Catalogue deals with all other goods sold by the Institute for the use of the blind; this will be forwarded to all interested on application at the small charge of 4d. Here, we can but briefly touch upon one or two sections of this interesting booklet.

### *Braille Writing Appliances*

The appliances include many types of Braille writing machines. There is the Stainsby-Wayne Braille shorthand writer, on which a blind secretary can take down letters from dictation as quickly as a girl with sight; the Stainsby-Wayne Braille writer which can write Braille on both sides of a piece of paper, and which is used for correspondence, and the preparation of manuscript books; various types of Braille frames, by means of which Braille can be written with a style, including special sizes

for post-cards and pocket-book notes ; and pen and pencil writing frames which guide a blind person's hand and enables him to write in ordinary script.

An ingenious device is the mathematical frame on which arithemtical and algebraical problems can be worked out with double-ended metal type.

### *Games and Watches*

The specially-adapted games provided by the Institute include Braille-marked playing cards, word-making and word-taking, cheery families, noughts and crosses, centre-peg, and sets of draughts, chess, dominoes and Russian fives. A recent addition is a series of jig-saw puzzles.

Watches for the blind are genuine "Waltham's" with the figures represented by one or two raised dots, and the hands specially strengthened. Wrist watches, repeaters, and embossed clock dials are obtainable.

There are many geometrical appliances, including a geometrical demonstration board on which figures can be made by pins, and bands of rubber and steel.

The blind can be most efficient pianoforte tuners, and pianoforte tuners' tools are sold by the Institute. Particulars of shoemakers' tools can also be supplied on application. Another handicraft in which the blind can excel is chair-caning, and a frame for the purpose, with different examples of chair-caning, is supplied by the Institute.

### *Gloves for the Blind-Deaf*

The catalogue includes foot rules and tape measures, with divisions easily read by the fingers. Special gloves suggest a method by which an inexperienced person can converse

with the blind-deaf. Letters are marked on the fingers, and the message to be conveyed is simply spelled out on the marked fingers.

Finally, we must mention the embossed maps. A new series, prepared on entirely new principles, is now ready, including maps of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with guides to each map indicating the relative positions of rivers, mountains and other physical features, and the chief towns. Maps of the British Empire and the principal continental countries are now being prepared, and it is hoped that the series, when complete, will provide the blind with a satisfactory atlas of modern geography.

### *Breaking the Barriers of Blindness*

It will be seen from the above brief details that the Institute is doing whatever it can to break down the barriers which come between blind people and an understanding of the world in which they live. No greater service can be rendered to blind people than to provide them with the available means of gaining a clear comprehension of their surroundings.

Accordingly, we ask everyone who has the welfare of the blind at heart to do their utmost to put any sightless friends in possession of the numerous means we have indicated of overcoming the difficulties of blindness. The price of everything the Institute sells is reduced to its minimum ; in many cases, there is a direct loss on everything sold. So we have no hesitation in asking the general public to share with us the task of providing the blind with every possible means of entering into the full enjoyment of the busy world in which they are not only units but ardent competitors for the prizes of achievement.

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*In conclusion, we beseech Almighty God to receive our thanks for His guidance, and ask Him to bless our work so that it may verily continue to be a ray of light in the world of the blind.*



*The Members of the Executive Council of the National Institute for the Blind  
wish to express their sincerest thanks to :*

- The tens of thousands of Annual Subscribers, Contributors and Donors throughout the country for their most generous financial assistance during the year.
- The Donors of gifts of clothing, Christmas parcels, etc., for distribution among the blind poor.
- The Organisers and Supporters of functions in aid of the Institute's work.
- Theatrical Proprietors, Managers, and others for the loan of theatres, halls, etc.
- Theatrical and Concert Artistes for their innumerable services.
- The Honorary Members of all Headquarters Committees.
- The Honorary Members of all Committees formed for special purposes.
- The Press throughout the country for their invaluable and never-failing generosity in giving free publicity to details of the Institute's work and objects, and of matters relative to the general welfare of the blind.
- The British Broadcasting Corporation and the "Radio Times" for invaluable help and co-operation.
- Printing Firms for valuable assistance in propaganda work.
- Business and Industrial Firms for sympathetic consideration devoted to the employment of blind labour.
- The Publishers, Authors and Owners of Copyright who have granted permission to print and publish Braille and Moon editions and manuscript copies of books, etc., without fee.
- The Steamship Companies who have conveyed books and apparatus to all parts of the world free of charge or at greatly reduced rates.
- The Voluntary Braille Writers, Readers, Correctors and Teachers in the Manuscript Departments.
- The Publishers, Composers and Owners of Copyright who have granted permission to print and publish Braille editions of music, etc., without fee.
- Clergy, Organists and Members of the National Union of Organists' Associations for organising or permitting recitals and carol services in aid of the Institute's work.
- The eminent Musicians, Lecturers and Academic Bodies who have assisted the Music Department in very many ways.
- The Honorary Officials and Members of the Theatrical and Ladies' Committees and of the Printing and Kindred Trades Blind Aid Committee for their work in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, and, in the case of the latter, for generous assistance to the Institute's After-Care work.
- The Honorary Officials and Members of the Helpers of the Blind Circles for their work in connection with Geranium Day and the Greater London Fund for the Blind.
- The thousands of Voluntary Sellers and Organisers of Depots for their services on Geranium Day.
- The Honorary Officials and Members of the Sunshine Homes Local Committees.
- The Honorary Medical Staff at the Sunshine Homes.
- The Firms and Individuals who have made generous gifts in kind to assist the Sunshine Homes.
- The Committee of the All-England Solo Dancing Competition, and the Dancing Teachers and their Pupils who have supported the competition and organised displays in aid of the Sunshine Homes.
- The Branches and Members of the Sunshine Society.
- The Voluntary Sellers and Organisers of Depots for their service on the Blind Babies Flag Day.
- The Individuals and Scholastic Establishments who have supported Chorley Wood College.
- The Members of the Medical Profession and Hospital Authorities who have assisted the work of the Massage Department.
- The Margaret Morris School of Dancing for free dancing instruction to Students of the Massage School.
- The Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of His Majesty's Forces for generous financial assistance to the Blind Ex-Service Men's Fund.
- The Honorary Chaplains and Honorary Medical Staff at the Institute's Homes for Blind Women, etc.
- The Voluntary Readers, Organisers of concert parties and outings, Donors of tickets, etc., for providing amusement for the inmates of the Institute's Homes and the Institute's Blind Employees.
- The Voluntary Organisers of exhibitions and sales held in connection with the Home Industries Department.
- The Donors of wireless sets, headphones, special money gifts, etc., to the Wireless Equipment Department.
- The Members of the Institute's Headquarters and Provincial Staff whose unfailing loyalty and steadfast devotion to the cause of the blind are apparent on every page of this Report .

# STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(These Accounts are presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health or the Board of Education)

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*National Institute for the Blind :*

BALANCE SHEET

GENERAL CHARITY FUND

MASSAGE

PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS

HOME INDUSTRIES

HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES

CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE, RESIDENTIAL CLUB AND OTHER HOMES

WIRELESS EQUIPMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND

ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND

ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS

LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND

BAILEY BEQUEST

SALOMONS BEQUEST

HARRY WEEDON MEMORIAL FUND

THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND

*Greater London Fund :*

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

*Clifton Home for Blind Women, Bristol :*

BALANCE SHEET

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

*Home Teaching Society for the Blind :*

BALANCE SHEET

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

*Moon Society :*

BALANCE SHEET

GENERAL CHARITY FUND

PUBLICATIONS

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LIST OF INVESTMENTS

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COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

# BALANCE SHEET, GENERAL ACCOUNT

31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>To Leeds Embossed Books Fund—</b>												
Cash in hand, 31st March, 1927	137	13	4									
Less Balance from Separate Account	19	18	9									
				117	14	7						
<b>Harry Weedon Memorial Fund—</b>												
Balance from separate Account				408	1	8						
<b>Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances—</b>												
General Account	8,705	8	11									
Blind Babies' Fund	147	0	6									
National Library for the Blind	472	14	9									
				9,325	4	2						
<b>Mortgage—</b>												
On 224-6-8 Great Portland Street—												
Balance at 31st March, 1927	23,750	0	0									
Less Repaid	1,000	0	0									
				22,750	0	0						
<b>Capital Accounts for General Purposes—</b>												
<b>General Account—</b>												
Balance at 31st March, 1927	48,482	10	7									
Transfer from Accumulated Funds	4,229	15	2									
				52,712	5	9						
<b>By Cash at Bank and in Hand—</b>												
General Account												
Blind Babies' Fund												
National Library for the Blind												
Less Overdraft—Ex-Service Men's Fund												
<b>Cash on Deposit—</b>												
General Account												
Leeds Embossed Books Fund												
<b>Investments for General Purposes—</b>												
<b>General Account—</b>												
<b>Freehold Houses—</b>												
Balance at 31st March, 1927												
Less Sold												
Written off												
<b>Leasehold Houses—</b>												
Balance at 31st March, 1927												
Additions												
Less Written off												
<b>Collecting Machines—</b>												
Balance at 31st March, 1927												
Additions												
Less Depreciation												
<b>Investments (see page 77)</b>												
Balance at 31st March, 1927												
Additions												
<b>Blind Babies' Fund—(see page 77)</b>												
Balance at 31st March, 1927												
Additions												
<b>Carried forward</b>												



Brought forward	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ex-Service Men's Fund	...	...	...	...	93,481	1	2			
Chorley Wood College	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0			
Capital Accounts for Investments Specifically Appropriated—					1,000	0	0			
General Account	...	...	...	...	21,035	4	7			
Blind Babies' Fund—										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	7,598	11	2			
Transfer from Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	...	750	0	0			
					8,348	11	2			
<b>Capital Accounts for Endowments—</b>										
<b>General Account—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	17,392	11	11			
Donation—J. J. Crofield, Esq., J.P.	...	...	...	...	200	0	0			
					17,592	11	11			
<b>Blind Babies' Fund—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	2,844	6	3			
Legacies—										
James Gilbertson, Esq.	...	...	...	...	500	0	0			
Mrs. F. Marks	...	...	...	...	450	0	0			
					950	0	0			
					3,794	6	3			
<b>Ex-Service Men's Fund</b>										
Chorley Wood College—										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0			
Legacy—James Gilbertson, Esq.	...	...	...	...	500	0	0			
					3,500	0	0			
<b>Capital Accounts for Building and Equipment—</b>										
<b>General Account—</b>										
224-6-8 Gt. Portland St.	...	...	...	...						
Balance at 31st March.	...	...	...	...	57,253	7	2			
1927	...	...	...	...	...					
Less Transfer to Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	...	2,110	9	4			
					55,142	17	10			
<b>204-6 Great Portland Street—</b>										
Balance at 31st March,	...	...	...	...	20,276	15	5			
1927	...	...	...	...	...					
Add Transfer from Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	...	23,750	0	0			
					44,026	15	5			
Less Transfer from Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	...	2,201	6	9			
					41,825	8	8			
					96,968	6	6			
					251,220	1	7			
					Carried forward					

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ex-Service Men's Fund—(see page 77)	...	...	...	...	77,819	17	3			
Chorley Wood College—(see page 77)	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0			
Investments Specifically Appropriated—					1,000	0	0			
General Account—(see page 77)	...	...	...	...	21,035	4	7			
Blind Babies' Fund—(see page 77)										
Sunshine House, Chorley Wood—										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	7,598	11	2			
Sunshine House, Southport—										
Cash transferred for Investment	...	...	...	...	750	0	0			
					8,348	11	2			
<b>Investments, Endowments—(see page 78)</b>										
<b>General Account—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	17,392	11	11			
Additions	...	...	...	...	200	0	0			
					17,592	11	11			
<b>Blind Babies' Fund—(see page 78)</b>										
Sunshine House, Chorley Wood—										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	2,739	6	3			
Additions	...	...	...	...	450	0	0			
					3,189	6	3			
<b>Sunshine House, Southport—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	105	0	0			
Additions	...	...	...	...	500	0	0			
					605	0	0			
<b>Ex-Service Men's Fund—(see page 78)</b>										
Chorley Wood College—(see page 78)										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	2,999	4	6			
Additions	...	...	...	...	500	0	0			
					3,499	4	6			
<b>Building and Equipment—</b>										
<b>224-6-8 Great Portland Street—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	43,871	17	6			
Less Written off	...	...	...	...	2,193	11	10			
					41,678	5	8			
Plant at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	5,049	11	0			
Additions	...	...	...	...	987	14	9			
					6,037	5	9			
Less Depreciation	...	...	...	...	603	14	7			
					5,433	11	2			
<b>Furniture and Equipment—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	6,674	12	8			
Additions	...	...	...	...	407	6	3			
					7,081	18	11			
Less Depreciation	...	...	...	...	708	3	11			
					6,373	15	0			
Organ	...	...	...	...	1,657	6	0			
					55,142	17	10			
<b>204-6 Great Portland Street—</b>										
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	...	...	...	44,026	15	5			
Less Written off	...	...	...	...	2,201	6	9			
					41,825	8	8			
					96,968	6	6			
					235,358	2	2			
					Carried forward					

Brought forward	£	s.	d.
Blind Babies' Fund—	..	..	251,220 1 7
Balance at 31st March, 1927	..	24,906 14 4	
Less Transfer to Accumulated Funds	..	1,423 14 8	
			<u>23,482 19 8</u>

Brought forward	£	s.	d.
Blind Babies' Fund—	..	..	235,358 2 2
Sunshine House, Chorley Wood, Freehold—			
Balance at 31st March, 1927	..	5,308 15 4	
Additions	..	130 13 0	
		<u>5,439 8 4</u>	
Less Written off	..	271 19 5	
		<u>5,167 8 11</u>	
Furniture at 31st March, 1927	..	2,439 10 1	
Additions	..	36 9 8	
		<u>2,475 19 9</u>	
Less Depreciation	..	247 12 0	
		<u>2,228 7 9</u>	

Sunshine House, Southport, Leasehold—			
Balance at 31st March, 1927	..	6,831 19 3	
Less Written off	..	341 11 11	
		<u>6,490 7 4</u>	
Furniture at 31st March, 1927	..	2,455 6 0	
Additions	..	25 12 3	
		<u>2,480 18 3</u>	
Less Depreciation	..	248 1 10	
		<u>2,232 16 5</u>	

Sunshine House, Leamington, Freehold—			
Balance at 31st March, 1927	..	5,540 8 1	
Less Written off	..	277 0 5	
		<u>5,263 7 8</u>	
Furniture at 31st March, 1927	..	2,330 15 7	
Additions	..	3 3 11	
		<u>2,333 19 6</u>	
Less Depreciation	..	233 7 11	
		<u>2,100 11 7</u>	
			<u>23,482 19 8</u>

# Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea—

Furniture at 31st March, 1927	..	2,006 15 5	
Additions	..	76 17 3	
		<u>2,083 12 8</u>	
Less Depreciation	..	208 7 3	
		<u>1,875 5 5</u>	

# Alterations and Improvements to Premises—

Balance at 31st March, 1927	..	371 10 5	
Less Written off	..	37 3 0	
		<u>334 7 5</u>	
			<u>2,209 12 10</u>

## Capital Accounts—

### Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea—

Balance at 31st March, 1927	..	2,378 5 10	
Transfer to Accumulated Funds	..	168 13 0	
		<u>2,209 12 10</u>	

Carried forward

276,912 14 1

Carried forward

261,050 14 8

Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies,	...	...	...	278,912	14	1
Hoole Bank, Chester—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, 31st March, 1927	...	7,275	13	...	...	...
Transfer to Accumulated Funds	...	3,800	13	...	...	...
				3,475	0	0
<b>Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars—</b>						
Cars—						
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	11,445	13	2	...	...
Transfer to Accumulated Funds...	...	324	11	6	...	...
				11,121	1	8
<b>Home Industries—</b>						
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	668	10	11	...	...
Transfer from Accumulated Funds	...	152	0	10	...	...
				820	11	9
<b>Accumulated Funds—</b>						
General Account—						
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	49,978	2	8	...	...
Add Transfer from Capital Accounts,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Equipment	...	4,311	16	1	...	...
Convalescent and Holiday	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea	...	168	13	0	...	...
Guest House for Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind Ladies, Hoole	...	3,800	1	3	...	...
Bank, Chester	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture at Homes,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branches, and Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cars	...	324	11	6	...	...
		8,605	1	10	...	...
		58,583	4	6	...	...
Less Transfer to Capital Accounts,	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Purposes	...	4,229	15	2	...	...
Home Industries	...	152	0	10	...	...
Building and Equip-	...	...	...	...	...	...
ment, 204-6 Great	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland Street	...	23,750	0	10	...	...
		28,131	16	0	...	...
		30,451	8	6	...	...
Less Balance from General Charity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fund Account	...	10,756	8	2	...	...
		19,695	0	4	...	...
Carried forward		19,695	0	4	292,329	7
						6
Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies, Hoole Bank	...	...	...	261,050	14	8
Chester, Freehold—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	7,275	13	2	...	...
Less Written off on re-valuation	...	3,800	13	...	...	...
				3,475	0	0
<b>Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars—</b>						
Cars—						
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	11,445	13	2	...	...
Additions	...	1,268	9	7	...	...
		12,714	2	9	...	...
Less Depreciation	...	1,593	1	1	...	...
				11,121	1	8
<b>Home Industries—</b>						
Motor Vans and Travelling Shop—						
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	400	0	0	...	...
Additions	...	144	10	0	...	...
		544	10	0	...	...
Less Depreciation	...	139	10	0	...	...
		405	0	0	...	...
<b>Furniture at 31st March, 1927</b>	...	131	6	10	...	...
Additions	...	41	1	3	...	...
		172	8	1	...	...
Less Depreciation	...	17	4	10	...	...
		155	3	3	...	...
<b>Provision of Initial Equipment for Home Workers</b>	...	137	4	1	...	...
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	157	10	5	...	...
Additions	...	294	14	6	...	...
		34	6	0	...	...
Less Written off	...	260	8	6	...	...
		820	11	9	...	...
<b>Mortgages—</b>						
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	1,600	0	0	...	...
Less Repaid	...	1,356	0	0	...	...
Allowed on Redemption	...	144	0	0	...	...
		1,500	0	0	...	...
		100	0	0	...	...
<b>Livestock, Chorley Wood College</b>	...	5	0	0	...	...
Balance at 31st March, 1927	...	2	0	0	...	...
Less Written off	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3	0	0	...	...
		23	0	0	...	...
<b>Livestock, Blind Babies' Fund—</b>						
Stock valued by Officials of the Institute—						
Publications Account	...	21,540	10	1	...	...
Printing, Propaganda, Stationery, etc.	...	3,563	4	8	...	...
Electrical and Engineering	...	134	7	11	...	...
Home Industries	...	1,953	13	5	...	...
		27,191	16	1	...	...
<b>Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances—</b>						
General Account	...	10,089	17	4	...	...
Blind Babies' Fund	...	672	16	6	...	...
		10,762	13	10	...	...
Carried forward		314,547	18	0	...	...



Brought forward ... .. £ s. d. £ s. d.  
 ...19,695 0 4 292,329 7 6

**Blind Babies' Fund—**

Balance at 31st March, 1927 ... .. £ 3,452 3 10  
 Add Transfer from Capital Account for Building and Equip-ment ... 1,423 14 8  
 Balance from General Charity Fund Ac-count ... 3,967 1 7

5,390 16 3

Less Transfer to Capital

Accounts for Investments

Specifically

Appropriat-

ed ... 750 0 0

General

Purposes 5,000 0 0

5,750 0 0

3,093 0 1

22,788 0 5

**Ex-Service Men's Fund—**

Deficit from General

Charity Fund Account 1,348 8 11

Less Accumulated Funds

at 31st March, 1927 ... 778 19 0

569 9 11

22,218 10 6

£314,547 18 0

This Statement does not include the Institute's liability under its guarantee to the Westminster Bank, Ltd., for an advance of £3,857 2s. 6d. to the Newport and Monmouthshire Blind Aid Society, against which the Institute holds the Title Deeds of "Fford Vair", Chepstow Road, Newport.

Brought forward ... .. £ s. d. £ s. d.  
 ...19,695 0 4 292,329 7 6

G. F. MOWATT } Joint Honorary Treasurers of the  
 A. J. W. KITCHIN } National Institute for the Blind.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and that in our opinion the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1928, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institute's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Institute.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C. 2.  
 7th June, 1928.  
 JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,  
 Chartered Accountants,  
 Auditors.

£314,547 18 0

# GENERAL CHARITY FUND

## Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health.)

EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ORDINARY							
MANAGEMENT—							
Salaries :							
Sighted	...	4,525	2	3			
Blind	...	289	12	8			
					4,814	14	11
Health, Pensions and Unemploy- ment Insurance :							
Sighted	...	54	17	4			
Blind	...	2	15	11			
					57	13	3
Auditors' Fees	...				221	0	0
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	...	1,223	4	10			
Alterations, Repairs and Main- tenance	...	1,699	12	5			
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning	...	2,159	0	3			
Travelling Expenses	...	747	1	5			
Sundries	...	393	17	8			
					11,316	4	9*
COST OF MONEY-RAISING, INCLUDING COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS & DONATIONS—							
Blind Canvassers' Wages and Allowances	...	6,790	8	9			
House - to - House Collectors' Wages and Allowances	...	2,545	7	7			
Sighted Canvassers' Wages and Allowances	...	3,262	18	10			
Blind Canvassers' Travelling Expenses	...	2,040	6	5			
House - to - House Collectors' Travelling Expenses	...	442	12	8			
Sighted Canvassers' Travelling Expenses	...	677	2	7			
Other Salaries and Wages—							
Sighted	...	9,565	10	10			
Blind	...	720	12	1			
Sighted Guides' Wages and Travelling Expenses	...	1,321	16	0			
Other Travelling Expenses	...	2,321	7	5			
Chaplains' Salaries and Expenses	...	940	10	1			
Health, Pensions and Unemploy- ment Insurance :							
Sighted	...	280	0	2			
Blind	...	222	6	5			
Branch Office Expenses :							
Alterations and Repairs	...	45	18	6			
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	...	425	11	10			
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone	...	1,661	0	11			
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	...	5,012	18	11			
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures	...	3,585	0	9			
Flag Days	...	1,733	6	4			
Sundries	...	425	13	0			
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Collection	...	2,575	3	4			
					46,595	13	5

Carried forward £57,911 18 2

INCOME		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ORDINARY							
Subscriptions, Donations and Collections		...			29,693	9	9
LEGACIES—							
R. F. Aitken, Esq.	...	250	0	0			
J. A. Archer, Esq.	...	32	19	9			
Mrs. M. C. Barcham	...	88	6	3			
Mrs. S. E. Barnes	...	728	15	2			
Major Thomas Bolt	...	32	19	3			
A. Crompton, Esq.	...	30	0	0			
Mrs. E. A. Dickens	...	174	17	7			
Mrs. E. Evans	...	90	0	0			
Miss F. E. A. Faulke	...	10	0	0			
Rev. J. Fletcher	...	87	12	5			
J. Gilbertson, Esq.	...	8,765	5	5			
Miss J. Hayes	...	200	0	0			
Miss M. Hole	...	200	0	0			
T. Jones, Esq.	...	505	11	6			
Miss E. King	...	100	0	0			
Mrs. C. H. Mallary	...	135	0	0			
J. Martin, Esq.	...	175	0	0			
Mrs. J. C. Martin	...	20	8	5			
R. Meggitt, Esq.	...	100	0	0			
J. E. L. Nathan, Esq.	...	18	0	0			
Miss A. C. Naylor	...	200	0	0			
E. Samuel, Esq.	...	132	12	9			
Mrs. Kate Sibree	...	1,531	13	4			
S. J. Tomkins, Esq.	...	187	2	11			
W. H. Wilson, Esq.	...	750	0	0			
Mrs. S. S. Wood	...	100	0	0			
Miss M. A. Wright	...	177	18	0			
Miss A. A. Young	...	25	3	11			
					14,849	6	8
COLLECTIONS—							
Boxes	...	4,148	16	6			
Offertories	...	2,558	18	11			
Bazaars, Lectures, etc.	...	19,010	17	8			
Flag Days	...	16,566	17	3			
House-to-House Collections	...	7,741	13	1			
Offices, Factories, etc., Employees	...	16,047	8	4			
					66,074	11	9
INVESTED PROPERTY—							
Dividends, Interest and Rents	...	5,373	8	6			
Bailey Bequest	...	254	4	9			
Salomons Bequest	...	397	12	0			
Income Tax Recoverable	...	252	7	7			
					6,277	12	10
GOVERNMENT GRANT—							
Ministry of Health	...				12,992	13	1

Carried forward £129,887 14 1

\*The Management expenses of the Institute's departmental activities are shown in the various accounts, pages 62 to 76, and total £6651 19 6 in addition to this sum.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward							57,911	18	2
ALLOWANCES TO BLIND AND SERVICES DIRECTLY FOR THEIR BENEFIT—									
Augmentation of Wages ...	6,186	11	1						
Training Fees to Institutions ...	253	4	2						
Higher Education ...	715	0	0						
Fees paid on behalf of Students at Chorley Wood College ...	2,030	10	0						
Grant for Wireless Equipment ...	465	11	10						
Relief to Necessitous Blind ...	6,786	9	10						
Fees paid on behalf of Inmates in Homes ...	1,298	12	10						
Massage Fees ...	256	3	4						
Blind Babies <i>re</i> Admission to Homes ...	183	2	4						
Medical Exam. Fees for Children entering Homes ...	80	5	0						
Outfits for Children leaving Homes ...	36	7	10						
Research ...	478	19	1						
Massage (balance from separate account) ...	1,400	11	8						
Manuscript Braille ...	1,335	18	10						
Assignments and Allocations to Local Institutions ( <i>see page 11</i> )	22,968	7	4						
Armitage Fund for the Employment of Blind Writers (balance from separate account) ...	78	16	9						
Placement ...	569	16	5						
Bureau of Information ...	110	5	10						
				45,234	14	2			
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...				103,146	12	4			

#### EXTRAORDINARY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH GRANT EXPENDED AS UNDER :									
Massage ...	20	0	0						
Braille Productions ...	6,405	2	10						
Home Industries ...	4,072	2	3						
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies, Hoole Bank, Chester	204	12	5						
Residential Club for Blind Women ...	146	2	0						
Blind Women's Home, Brighton	234	0	0						
Clifton Home for Blind Women, Bristol ...	144	0	9						
Moon Society ...	1,150	8	8						
Workshop Employees ...	188	4	0						
Manuscript ...	96	5	0						
Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea ...	331	15	2						
				12,992	13	1			
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES COLLECTING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE INSTITUTE—									
Cardiff Institute for the Blind ...	127	18	1						
Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind ...	18	11	6						
Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind ...	514	6	4						
Hertfordshire Association for the Blind ...	202	19	8						
Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind ...	381	18	7						
Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society	13	17	6						
Lincoln Blind Society ...	21	7	6						
Midland Societies for the Blind, Birmingham ...	75	12	4						
Newport and Monmouthshire Blind Aid Society ...	254	4	0						
Oxford Society for the Blind ...	1	12	6						
Carried forward	£1,612	8	0	116,139	5	5			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				129,887	14	1

#### EXTRAORDINARY

HOME TEACHING SOCIETY ...	1,191	4	1			
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE ...	256	17	8			
ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND ...	122	0	0			
MANUSCRIPT ...	91	0	0			
RELIEF TO NECESSITOUS BLIND—						
Special Receipts and Grants ...	£486	2	2			
Bailey Bequest ...	254	4	9			
				740	6	11
						2,401 8 8
GREATER LONDON FUND ALLOCATION ...						
						11,186 14 2
AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES UNDER COLLECTING AGREEMENTS—						
Cardiff Institute for the Blind	250	0	0			
Eastbourne Society for the Blind	38	17	7			
Hampshire Association for the Blind ...	228	1	2			
Hertfordshire Society for the Blind ...	165	3	2			
Kesteven (Lincs) Blind Society	30	16	2			
Lincoln Blind Society ...	18	4	1			
Lindsey Blind Society ...	29	2	4			
Midland Societies for the Blind, Birmingham ...	2,000	0	0			
Newport and Monmouthshire Blind Aid Society ...	107	2	6			
Portsmouth Voluntary Association for the Blind ...	50	0	0			
Sunderland and Durham County Royal Institute for the Blind	304	12	8			
Worthing Society for the Blind	135	4	0			
						3,359 3 8
						£146,835 0 7



[illegible]

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				146,835	0	7
HOME INDUSTRIES (Balance from separate Account) ... ..				666	2	6
BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET :						
Deficit General Account ... ..	10,756	8	2			
Ex-Service Men's Fund... ..	1,348	8	11			
	12,104	17	1			
Less Blind Babies' Fund ... ..	3,967	1	7			
				8,137	15	6

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

## EXPENDITURE

INCOME

## PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS

### Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE

INCOME

12,677 15 0

# HOME INDUSTRIES

## Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock at 1st April, 1927							
Manufactured Goods	...	1,345	12	11			
Materials	...	600	7	0			
					1,945	19	11
Goods purchased from Home Workers for re-sale...	...	3,208	1	3			
Finished Goods purchased from Workshops for the Blind for re-sale	...	2,794	7	1			
					6,002	8	4
Materials purchased for use of Home Workers					1,663	2	11
Postage and Carriage	...				350	12	1
Maintenance of Motors and Travelling Shop					299	14	7
Special Allowances to Blind Workers	...				33	0	6
Provision of Tools, Workshops and other Expenses on behalf of Home Workers	...				430	2	8
Exhibitions and Sales Expenses, Hire of Halls, etc.	...				431	10	10
Sundries	...				29	3	2
Repairs and Alterations to Premises	...				21	4	0
Gifts of Material to Home Workers	...				181	15	10
Augmentation of Wages to Home Workers	...				3,068	6	1
Travelling	...				93	7	2
Salaries and Wages:							
Blind	...				954	16	1
Less Augmentation	...				318	5	4
					636	10	9
Sighted	...				2,125	15	0
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance:							
Blind	...				19	17	3
Sighted	...				36	3	11
					56	1	2
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	...				170	8	8
Rents, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone					169	0	9
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	...				55	17	4
Management Expenses	...				144	15	4
Depreciation:							
Motor Vans	...				139	10	0
Furniture	...				17	4	10
Initial Equipment for Home Workers	...				34	6	0
					191	0	10
Contribution to Sick Fund	...				29	1	7
Balance carried to General Charity Fund Account	...				666	2	6
					£18,795	2	0

INCOME		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Sales							
Finished Goods	...	7,764	2	0			
Materials	...	1,910	1	7			
					9,674	3	7
Grant, Ministry of Health							
Balance of Grant, 1926/27	...	1,921	12	3			
On Account of 1927/28	...	2,150	10	0			
					4,072	2	3
Grants from County and Borough Councils, etc., for Augmentation of Blind Workers' Wages on account of 1927/28							
Corporation of Brighton	...	234	0	0			
Corporation of Canterbury	...	78	0	0			
County Borough of Croydon		235	17	6			
Borough of Eastbourne	...	26	0	0			
East Sussex County Council		202	10	0			
Hampshire Association for the care of the Blind	...	111	8	6			
Isle of Wight Society for the Blind	...	4	5	0			
Kent County Council	...	546	0	0			
London County Council	...	912	12	3			
Southampton Association for the Blind	...	93	4	6			
Surrey County Council	...	444	17	8			
West Sussex Association for the Blind	...	158	10	0			
					3,047	5	5
Donations, etc.	...				47	17	4
Stock at 31st March, 1928							
Manufactured Goods	...	1,440	12	11			
Materials	...	513	0	6			
					1,953	13	5
					£18,795	2	0



# HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES—CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.; LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE; SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE

## Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Board of Education)

	EXPENDITURE									TOTAL		
	CHORLEY WOOD			LEAMINGTON			SOUTHPORT			£ s. d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons and Nurses .. .. .	584	1	7	645	8	11	635	7	9	1,864	18	3
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners) .. .. .	535	8	5	376	14	4	318	2	11	1,230	5	8
Blind Masseuse .. .. .							68	3	6	68	3	6
Health, Pensions, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation Insurance .. .. .	25	9	8	28	8	3	30	4	6	84	2	5
Provisions .. .. .	683	3	1	660	5	8	599	11	7	1,943	0	4
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus .. .. .	26	11	1	11	19	0	22	10	3	61	0	4
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. .. .	316	0	1	229	19	7	277	4	7	823	4	3
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Telephone .. .. .	195	8	5	106	13	8	147	19	0	450	1	1
Renewals .. .. .	76	6	0	15	4	10	38	9	0	129	19	10
Medical Treatment, Medicine, Dressings, Bandages, etc. .. .. .	440	11	6	19	16	2	101	15	4	562	3	0
Travelling .. .. .	22	10	9	12	4	8	15	4	5	49	19	10
Clothing, Staff .. .. .	26	16	9	22	0	3	30	19	11	79	16	11
Clothing, Babies .. .. .	61	15	10	13	13	6	28	12	6	104	1	10
Sundries .. .. .	28	2	5	31	5	5	5	15	1	65	2	11
	£3,022	5	7	£2,173	14	3	£2,320	0	4	£7,516	0	2
Management Expenses .. .. .	180	19	1	180	19	1	180	19	1	542	17	3
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs and Insurance) .. .. .	206	7	4	42	11	5	572	7	11	821	6	8
	£3,409	12	0	£2,397	4	9	£3,073	7	4	£8,880	4	1

# HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES—CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.; LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE; SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE

## Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Board of Education)

INCOME																					
										CHORLEY WOOD			LEAMINGTON			SOUTHPORT			TOTAL		
										£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
By Grant, Board of Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	0	0	313	10	0	214	10	0	792	0	0
Grants, Local Authorities for Maintenance..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	7	7	734	14	4	879	7	10	2,101	9	9
Fees, etc., received from Parents, Guardians, Friends, Societies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	2	8	349	15	11	137	9	2	623	7	9
Donations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	10	8	28	4	5	444	0	0	883	15	1
Dividends on Investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	7	9				3	18	0	578	5	9
Miscellaneous Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	0							23	10	0
Balance carried to General Charity Fund Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,512	13	4	971	0	1	1,394	2	4	3,877	15	9

(Total column, £3,877 15s. 9d.)

£3,409 12 0	£2,397 4 9	£3,073 7 4
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£8,880 4 1
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**CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT  
CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA  
GUEST HOUSE FOR AGED BLIND LADIES, HOOLE BANK, CHESTER  
HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, BRIGHTON  
RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR BLIND WOMEN, LONDON  
HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, OVAL ROAD, LONDON**

**Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1928**

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE																					
	Chorley Wood College			Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea			Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies Hoole Bank Chester			Home for Blind Women, Brighton			Residential Club for Blind Women, London			Hostel for Blind Women, Oval Road, London			TOTAL		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons, Servants, etc. ... ..	2,462	13	5	727	5	11	453	1	0	373	6	11	397	16	3	44	0	0	4,458	3	6
Health, Pensions, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation Insurance	20	11	6	18	14	6	21	6	1	9	4	11	10	1	6	2	11	4	82	9	10
Provisions ... ..	1,200	6	0	1,384	8	1	537	10	11	652	1	7	594	19	5	—	—	—	4,369	6	0
Laundry ... ..	229	16	3	210	9	10	117	1	0	116	0	5	119	2	1	4	15	0	797	4	7
Other Household Expenses and Sundries	37	1	2	27	4	1	21	6	8	16	9	9	12	3	0	2	18	5	117	3	1
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ... ..	304	14	5	163	15	8	38	10	10	83	7	9	749	9	0	41	0	9	1,380	18	5
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ... ..	583	8	9	391	13	11	216	12	4	176	5	11	133	8	3	30	9	7	1,531	18	9
Repairs and Maintenance ... ..	—	—	—	110	2	10	—	—	—	128	0	3	70	5	7	30	2	1	338	10	9
Medical Charges ... ..	—	—	—	92	11	4	14	16	1	146	18	8	2	17	7	—	—	—	257	3	8
Printing, Stationery and Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus ... ..	142	8	5	28	19	0	15	11	9	25	10	0	5	0	4	—	—	—	217	9	6
Travelling ... ..	15	5	10	18	11	0	15	2	7	10	18	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	59	19	2
Renewals ... ..	61	4	4	23	10	2	32	2	5	35	6	0	11	9	10	—	—	—	163	12	9
Clothing, Inmates ... ..	—	—	—	36	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	19	10
School Teachers Superannuation ... ..	119	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	2	0
Extra Accommodation Rent of Rooms ... ..	—	—	—	10	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	0
Management Expenses ... ..	£5,176	12	1	£3,244	9	2	£1,483	1	8	£1,773	10	7	£2,106	14	2	£155	17	2	£13,940	4	10
Upkeep of Building and Grounds, including Repairs, Insurance, and Wages of Engineers ... ..	72	7	8	289	10	7	108	11	6	72	7	8	108	11	6	—	—	—	651	8	11
	690	15	8	—	—	—	460	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,151	6	11
	£5,939	15	5	£3,533	19	9	£2,052	4	5	£1,845	18	3	£2,215	5	8	£155	17	2	£15,743	0	8

\*NOTE—The Property was purchased by the Dickens Fellowship for the sum of £6,500. The sum of £5,843 18s. 5d. 5% War Stock, 1929/47, is held in trust as an endowment of the Home.



**CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT  
CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA  
GUEST HOUSE FOR AGED BLIND LADIES, HOOLE BANK, CHESTER  
HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, BRIGHTON  
RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR BLIND WOMEN, LONDON  
HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, OVAL ROAD, LONDON**

**Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1928**

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

INCOME								
	Chorley Wood College	Conva- lescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards- on-Sea	Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies Hoole Bank Chester	Home for Blind Women, Brighton	Residential Club for Blind Women, London	Hostel for Blind Women Oval Road, London	TOTAL	
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
By Maintenance Fees and Fees paid by Pupils' Parents and Guardians ... ..	1,788 14 5	2,291 9 4	1,091 17 11	896 0 0	1,473 0 0	106 8 0	7,647 9 8	
Fees paid by Educational Authorities, etc. ... ..	893 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	893 9 7	
Fees paid by the National Institute for the Blind ... ..	2,030 10 0	398 15 0	564 4 2	95 12 6	115 15 8	—	3,204 17 4	
Donations and Collections ... ..	216 19 7	26 0 0	31 15 6	10 12 8	—	—	285 7 9	
Sundry Receipts ... ..	26 15 11	—	6 10 0	—	—	—	33 5 11	
Dividends on Investments ... ..	338 3 8	292 3 10	—	—	—	—	630 7 6	
Income Tax Recoverable ... ..	27 7 2	—	—	—	—	—	27 7 2	
Grant, Ministry of Health ... ..	—	331 15 2	204 12 5	234 0 0	146 2 0	—	916 9 7	
Rents ... ..	—	—	56 0 0	—	—	—	56 0 0	
Legacy :—								
Mrs. E. E. Trubshawe ... ..	—	—	65 0 0	—	—	—	65 0 0	
Balance carried to General Charity Fund Account ... ..	617 15 1	193 16 5	32 4 5	609 13 1	480 8 0	49 9 2	1,983 6 2	
(Total Column £1,983 6 2)								

£5,939 15 5	£3,533 19 9	£2,052 4 5	£1,845 18 3	£2,215 5 8	£155 17 2	£15,743 0 8
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## WIRELESS EQUIPMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	INCOME	£ s. d.
To Cost of Provision and Distribution of Wireless Equipment and Licenses ... ..	710 13 0	By Donations ... ..	245 1 2
		Grant—National Institute for the Blind ..	465 11 10
	<u>£710 13 0</u>		<u>£710 13 0</u>

## EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	INCOME	£ s. d.
<b>COST OF COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS &amp; COLLECTIONS.</b>		By Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections ... ..	2,257 19 10
Salaries and Wages—Sighted ...	592 4 8	Dividends on Investments and Deposit Interest ... ..	162 15 1
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance ... ..	3 2 8	Legacies :—Mrs. E. A. P. Gerich...	50 0 0
Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, and Telephone ... ..	42 12 0	Income Tax recoverable...	28 9 6
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage ... ..	260 10 0	Balance carried to General Charity Fund Account ... ..	1,348 8 11
Travelling and General Expenses	88 7 10		
	<u>986 17 2</u>		
Amounts Expended in Grants, Relief and Services, on behalf of Blind Ex-Service Men ... ..	2,860 16 2		
	<u>£3,847 13 4</u>		<u>£3,847 13 4</u>

## ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	INCOME	£ s. d.
To General Charity Fund Account ... ..	122 0 0	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers... ..	122 0 0
	<u>122 0 0</u>		<u>122 0 0</u>

## ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	INCOME	£ s. d.
To Amount paid to Blind Writers ... ..	185 15 3	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers... ..	106 18 6
		Balance carried to General Charity Fund Account ... ..	78 16 9
	<u>£185 15 3</u>		<u>£185 15 3</u>

## LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount expended on goods supplied to Leeds Institution ... ..	91 13 10	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers ... ..	68 8 4
		Deposit Interest ... ..	3 6 9
		Balance carried to Balance Sheet ... ..	19 18 9
	<u>£91 13 10</u>		<u>£91 13 10</u>

NOTE.—The Capital Stock of this Fund is held in trust by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, and the dividends received and paid over by them are for the supply of Braille Literature, Apparatus, etc., for the benefit of the Blind of Leeds and District.

## BAILEY BEQUEST

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To General Charity Fund (Dividends) for general purposes ... ..	254 4 9	By Dividend on Investment ... ..	559 6 4
Relief to Necessitous Blind ... ..	254 4 9		
London Association for the Blind ... ..	25 8 5		
Barclay Workshop for Blind Women ... ..	25 8 5		
	<u>£559 6 4</u>		<u>£559 6 4</u>

## SALOMONS BEQUEST

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To General Charity Fund Account ... ..	397 12 0	By Dividend on Investment ... ..	397 12 0
	<u>£397 12 0</u>		<u>£397 12 0</u>

## HARRY WEEDON MEMORIAL FUND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Amounts expended in Grants and Relief ...	91	18 4	By Allocation from Greater London Fund ...	500	0 0
Balance carried to Balance Sheet ...	408	1 8			
	<u>£500</u>	<u>0 0</u>		<u>£500</u>	<u>0 0</u>

## THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND

Statement of Account to 31st March, 1928.

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Subscriptions and Donations ...	1,368	15 7	By Cost of Bronze Tablet with Marble Surround and Fixed in Hall at 224-6-8 Great Portland Street	36	0 0
„ Bank Interest ...	68	10 10	„ Bank Charges ...		2
			„ Purchase of £1,807 14s. 2d. 3½% Conversion Loan Inscribed Stock ...	1,400	0 0
			„ Cash at Bank ...	1	6 3
	<u>£1,437</u>	<u>6 5</u>		<u>£1,437</u>	<u>6 5</u>

G. F. MOWATT } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } *National Institute for the Blind*

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct. We have verified the Investment.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.  
7th June, 1928

JACKSON, PINLEY & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*  
*Auditors.*



# GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

## Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

### RECEIPTS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bank and in Hand,						
1st April, 1927 ... ..				2,752	10	6
Annual Subscriptions ... ..	323	10	9			
Donations ... ..	13,769	16	10			
Collections :—						
Boxes :—						
Ordinary ... ..	1,672	18	4			
Licensed Victual- lers' Appeal... ..	124	6	1			
				1,797	4	5
Offertories ... ..				765	8	1
Flag Days ... ..				8,574	5	4
Bazaars, Lectures, etc. ... ..				5,255	6	11
House - to - House Collections	6,660	15	11			
Offices, Factories, etc.—Em- ployees ... ..				11,704	1	3
				48,850	9	6
Deposit Interest ... ..				61	9	4

\* Including a final distribution of £2,167 18s. 7d.  
in order to close this account made on the 20th  
April, 1928.

### PAYMENTS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries :									
Clerical Staff—									
Sighted ... ..	2,346	8	5						
Canvassers—Sighted	723	0	0						
Travelling Expenses :									
Canvassers — Blind	497	3	8						
„ —Sighted	69	8	9						
House-to-House Col- lectors—Blind ... ..	209	19	1						
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Sighted	136	7	5						
				3,982	7	4			
Other Travelling Ex- penses ... ..	61	7	10						
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postages ... ..	1,790	17	1						
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance ... ..	255	13	10						
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures ... ..	1,495	10	8						
Flag Days ... ..	1,314	16	3						
Audit Fee ... ..	21	0	0						
Sundry Expenses ... ..	27	14	1						
				4,966	19	9			
							8,949	7	1
Salaries, etc., Blind Staff :									
Secretaries and Organisers ... ..	1,523	19	6						
Chaplains and Canvassers ... ..	5,848	15	0						
House-to-House Collectors ... ..	2,696	7	10						
Health, Pensions and Unemploy- ment Insurance ... ..	104	15	2						
Guides' Wages and Travelling Expenses ... ..	2,559	14	7						
							12,733	12	1
Benevolent Allowances ... ..	50	0	0						
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund ... ..	500	0	0						
							550	0	0
* Allocations to participating Societies:									
National Institute for the Blind ... ..	11,186	14	2						
London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind ... ..	4,361	12	8						
London Association for the Blind ... ..	2,438	4	11						
Incorporated Asso- ciation for Pro- moting the Gen- eral Welfare of the Blind ... ..	2,581	10	8						
Blind Employment Factory ... ..	4,177	10	3						
Barclay Workshops for Blind Women	706	12	8						
The Workshop for the Blind of Kent	441	8	0						
Cost of Distribution	8	15	10						
				14,715	15	0			
							25,902	9	2

Carried forward ... £51,664 9 4

Carried forward ... £48,135 8 4

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	51,664	9	4	Brought forward ...			48,135 8 4
				Grants to Other Societies :			
				Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind	1,559	6	2
				National Library for the Blind	433	3	5
				Middlesex Association for the Blind ... ..	346	10	0
				Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind ... ..	241	9	5
				Indigent Blind Visiting Society	190	11	10
				North London Homes for Aged Blind Men and Women ...	138	12	0
				Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind ... ..	138	12	0
				Kent County Association for the Blind ... ..	103	19	5
				Hertfordshire Society for the Blind ... ..	86	12	10
				Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind ... ..	86	12	10
				Essex Voluntary Association for the Blind ... ..	64	18	11
				East Ham Welfare Association for the Blind ... ..	34	13	0
				Laura Strickland Music Library for the Blind ... ..	27	4	8
				South London Association for Assisting the Blind ...	27	4	8
				Cecilia Home for Blind Women	24	14	11
				Hepburn Starey Blind Aid Society ... ..	24	14	11
					3,529	1	0
					£51,664	9	4

G. F. MOWATT, } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
A. J. W. KITCHIN, } *National Institute for the Blind.*

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,

7th June, 1928

# CLIFTON HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, BRISTOL

## Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors ... ..	4	15	4
Accumulated Funds :			
Balance at 31st March, 1927 ...	1,524	6	2
Less Balance from Income and Expenditure Account...	45	15	7
	1,478	10	7
	£1,483	5	11

	£	s.	d.
By Cash at Bank and on Hand ...	63	13	11
Investments (at Market Value 31st March, 1921) :			
4% Dominion of Canada Registered Stock ... ..	72	0	0
4% London Midland and Scottish Railway Stock ... ..	138	6	3
4% New Zealand Stock, 1929 ... ..	182	17	2
	393	3	5
Freehold Property ... ..	600	0	0
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment at 31st March, 1927 ... ..	378	7	8
Less Depreciation... ..	37	16	9
	340	10	11
Sundry Debtors ... ..	85	17	8
	£1,483	5	11

G. F. MOWATT } Joint Honorary Treasurers of the  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } National Institute for the Blind.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and that in our opinion the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1928, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Home's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Home.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2  
7th June, 1928

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
Auditors.

## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
To Maintenance ... ..	362	5	11
Salaries and Wages ... ..	258	19	6
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance ... ..	13	18	2
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ... ..	81	6	0
Printing, Stationery and Postage ... ..	12	3	3
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ... ..	37	3	2
Medical Fees and Drugs ... ..	31	6	11
Repairs and Renewals ... ..	32	8	9
Travelling Expenses ... ..	1	9	6
Laundry ... ..	59	16	6
Audit Fee ... ..	5	0	0
Sundries ... ..	20	13	7
Management Expenses ... ..	72	7	8
Depreciation on Furniture ... ..	37	16	9
	£1,026	15	8

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance Fees ... ..	477	9	10
Fees paid by National Institute for the Blind ... ..	124	5	6
Donations ... ..	38	13	6
Grant, Ministry of Health ... ..	144	0	9
Grant, National Institute for the Blind ... ..	175	14	6
	319	15	3
Dividends on Investments ... ..	17	8	10
Income Tax Recoverable ... ..	3	7	2
Balance carried to Balance Sheet ... ..	45	15	7
	£1,026	15	8

# HOME TEACHING SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

## Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors ... ..				1,205	13	7	By Cash at Bank ... ..				1,205	13	7
Accumulated Funds :													
Balance 31st March, 1927				185	16	7							
Less Balance Income and Expen- diture Account ... ..				185	16	7							
				£1,205	13	7					£1,205	13	7

G. F. MOWATT }  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } *Members of the Committee.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and that in our opinion the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1928, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Home Teaching Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2  
7th June, 1928

JACKSON, PIXLEY & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*  
*Auditors.*

## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE						INCOME									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
To Audit Fee	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	By Annual Subscriptions	...	...	...	81	4	6	
Repayment to National Institute for the Blind on account of pay- ments to Home Teachers	...	...	...	...	1,191	4	1	Donations	...	...	...	...	14	6	
Management Expenses	...	...	...	...	14	9	6	Collections	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
								Legacies:							
								Major Thomas Bott	...	...	...	32	19	3	
								Mrs. H. W. Milward	...	...	...	908	12	9	
													</		



# MOON SOCIETY

## Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors ... ..				218	8	11
Capital Account for Endowment ...				2,667	14	5
Accumulated Funds :						
Balance at 31st March, 1927 ...	15	895	18	2		
Less Balance from General						
Charity Fund Account ...		693	7	6		
				15,202	10	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash at Bank and on Hand ...				746	6	9
Investments. Endowments—						
Miss A. E. C. Moon :						
3½% Queensland Government						
Stock, 1950/70 ... ..	1,152	1	7			
4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 ...	550	0	0			
5% War Stock, 1929/47 ... ..	965	12	10			
				2,667	14	5
Freehold Premises at 31st March,						
1927 ... ..	6,175	0	0			
Less Written off ... ..	308	15	0			
				5,866	5	0
Investments—						
5% War Stock, 1929/47 .. ..	383	5	6			
4½% Treasury Bonds, 1934 ... ..	99	0	0			
Victoria 5% Inscribed Stock,						
1945/75 ... ..	3,456	11	0			
				3,938	16	6
Plant at 31st March, 1927 ... ..	2,218	12	4			
Additions ... ..	7	10	0			
				2,226	2	4
Less Depreciation ... ..	221	17	3			
				2,004	5	1
Furniture and Fittings at 31st						
March, 1927 ... ..	718	11	11			
Less Depreciation ... ..	71	17	2			
				646	14	9
Stock valued by Officials of the						
Society ... ..	1,951	15	7			
Sundry Debtors ... ..	266	15	11			

£18,088 14 0

£18,088 14 0

G. F. MOWATT } Joint Honorary Treasurers of the  
A. J. W. KITCHIN } National Institute for the Blind.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and that in our opinion the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1928, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Moon Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Moon Society.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2

7th June, 1928

JACKSON, PIXLEY & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.

# MOON SOCIETY

## General Charity Fund Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance transferred from Publications Account ... ..	581 15 5	By Subscriptions ... ..	29 5 6
Annuities payable under the Will of the late Miss A. E. C. Moon	60 0 0	Donations ... ..	9 19 1
Audit Fee ... ..	10 10 0	Legacies :	
Depreciation :		G. C. Cattlin, Esq. ... ..	47 13 1
Plant ... ..	221 17 3	Dividends on Investments and Deposit Interest ... ..	307 16 6
Furniture and Fittings ... ..	71 17 2	Rents ... ..	170 0 0
Freehold ... ..	308 15 0	Sundry Receipts ... ..	4 8
	602 9 5	Balance carried to Balance Sheet	693 7 6
Legal and Professional Charges ...	3 11 6		
	<u>£1,258 6 4</u>		<u>£1,258 6 4</u>

## Publications Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1928

(This Account is presented in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health)

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Value of Stock, 1st April, 1927 ...	2,108 12 4	By Sale of Books ... ..	3,394 17 8
Salaries and Wages ... ..	1,935 3 11	Sale of Magazines and Newspapers	683 2 11
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance ... ..	44 14 7		4,078 0 7
Materials for Stereotyping, Embossing, Binding, etc. ... ..	614 13 9	Grant, Ministry of Health ...	1,150 8 8
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Carriage and Packing ... ..	115 12 3	Stock at 31st March, 1928 ... ..	1,951 15 7
Fuel, Light, Water and Power ...	90 18 11	Balance transferred to General Charity Fund Account ... ..	581 15 5
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone... ..	62 14 2		
Repairs and Maintenance to Premises and Machinery ... ..	81 1 1		
General Expenses ... ..	4 0 1		
Management Expenses ... ..	542 17 6		
Value of Free Distribution of Books, Pamphlets, etc. :			
Gifts ... ..	26 9 4		
Books, etc., supplied to the National Library for the Blind ... ..	637 16 4		
	664 5 8		
Reductions allowed from cost of			
Books ... ..	1,067 1 0		
Magazines ... ..	113 9 10		
Newspapers ... ..	316 15 2		
	2,161 11 8		
	<u>£7,762 0 3</u>		<u>£7,762 0 3</u>

# INVESTMENTS, 31st MARCH, 1928.

## INVESTMENTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5% War Stock, 1929-47				14,449	5	4			
3% India Stock				446	5	0			
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90				349	13	8			
4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44				10,000	0	0			
3½% Conversion Loan, 1960				3,409	15	0			
New South Wales 4% Stock, 1933				255	4	4			
Southern Railway 4% Debenture Stock				394	1	2			
							29,304	4	6
BLIND BABIES' FUND.									
4% Consolidated Loan, 1957				1,773	15	0			
3½% Dominion of Canada Stock, 1930-50				1,394	0	0			
3½% Conversion Loan, 1960				5,000	0	0			
							8,167	15	0
EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND.									
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90				2,500	0	0			
3½% Conversion Loan				2,500	0	0			
							5,000	0	0
CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE.									
3% India Stock							1,000	0	0

## INVESTMENTS SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.									
BAILEY BEQUEST—									
3% Local Loans							9,881	7	1
SALOMONS BEQUEST—									
4% Consolidated Loan, 1957							9,600	0	0
MARY SHAW BEQUEST—									
London and North Eastern Railway 5% Preferred Ordinary Stock						123	5	0	
London and North Eastern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock						40	12	0	
London and North Eastern Railway 4% Second Preference Stock						264	12	6	
Metropolitan Railway Consolidated Stock						214	5	0	
Metropolitan Railway Surplus Land Stock						108	18	0	
Globe Telegraph and Trust Co. 6% Cumulative Preference Stock						247	5	0	
Globe Telegraph and Trust Co. Ordinary Stock						555	0	0	
							1,553	17	6
									21,035 4 7
BLIND BABIES' FUND.									
BLIND BABIES' HOME, CHORLEY WOOD.									
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90						2,598	11	2	
United Steel Companies, Ltd., 6% Obligations						5,000	0	0	
BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT.							7,598	11	2
William Henry Wilson, Esq.—Cash for Investment							750	0	0
									8,348 11 2

# Investments—continued.

## INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hornshaw Endowment—5% War Stock, 1929-47 ... ..				1,017	11	0			
Sir Alfred Jones Trust and Estate Co., Ltd. .. ..				1,000	0	0			
Rev. F. J. Hackett—2½% Annuities ... ..				100	0	0			
Sir John Howard—5% War Stock, 1929-47 ... ..				200	0	0			
Wm. Brown Hextall, Esq.—4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44 ... ..				5,000	0	0			
Louis Sterne, Esq.—3½% Conversion Loan ... ..				50	0	0			
Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham—3½% Conversion Loan ... ..				500	0	0			
Miss Jesson—3½% Conversion Loan ... ..				20	0	0			
J. J. Crosfield, Esq., J.P.—3½% Conversion Loan ... ..				200	0	0			
SIR ARTHUR PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND.									
3½% Conversion Loan ... ..	2,996	4	2						
5% Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock ... ..	1,100	15	9						
5% Great Western Railway Preference Stock ... ..	1,076	3	3						
4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Preference Stock ... ..	851	7	1						
4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Debenture Stock ... ..	427	4	0						
4% London and North Eastern Railway Second Preference Stock ... ..	844	9	9						
3% Local Loans ... ..	276	0	0						
5% War Stock, 1929-47 ... ..	1,932	16	11						
				9,505	0	11			
							17,592	11	11
BLIND BABIES' FUND.									
BLIND BABIES' HOME, CHORLEY WOOD.									
T. G. Sorby, Esq.—3% Local Loans ... ..	107	14	3						
Mrs. A. R. Edwards—5% Treasury Bonds, 1933-35 ... ..	477	10	0						
Miss A. D. Spiers—5% Treasury Bonds, 1933-35 ... ..	477	10	0						
Sunday League—5% War Stock, 1929-47 ... ..	47	17	0						
Hornshaw Endowment—5% War Stock, 1929-47 ... ..	1,020	0	0						
Miss Vaugban Chapman—4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 ... ..	100	0	0						
Mrs. Lucy Block—4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44 ... ..	508	15	0						
Mrs. F. Marks—3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 ... ..	450	0	0						
BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT.				3,189	6	3			
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves, Investment Account—3½% Conversion Loan ... ..	105	0	0						
James Gilbertson, Esq.—3½% Conversion Loan, 1960 ... ..	500	0	0						
				605	0	0			
							3,794	6	3
EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND.									
William Brown Hextall, Esq.—4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44... ..							500	0	0
CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE.									
William Brown Hextall, Esq.—4% Great Western Railway Debenture Stock ... ..	2,999	4	6						
James Gilbertson, Esq.—3½% Conversion Loan ... ..	500	0	0						
							3,499	4	6



# COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

31st March, 1928

	GENERAL ACCOUNT	CLIFTON HOME	HOME TEACHING SOCIETY	MOON SOCIETY	TOTAL
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Leeds Embossed Books Fund ... ..	117 14 7	—	—	—	117 14 7
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund ... ..	408 1 8	—	—	—	408 1 8
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances ... ..	9,325 4 2	4 15 4	1,205 13 7	218 8 11	10,754 2 0
Mortgage on 224-6-8, Great Portland Street. ...	22,750 0 0	—	—	—	22,750 0 0
Capital Accounts for General Purposes :—					
General Account ... ..	52,712 5 9	—	—	—	52,712 5 9
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,167 15 0	—	—	—	8,167 15 0
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	5,000 0 0
Chorley Wood College ... ..	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	1,000 0 0
Capital Accounts for Investments					
Specifically Appropriated :—					
General Account ... ..	21,035 4 7	—	—	—	21,035 4 7
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,348 11 2	—	—	—	8,348 11 2
Capital Accounts for Endowments :—					
General Account ... ..	17,592 11 11	—	—	2,667 14 5	20,260 6 4
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,794 6 3	—	—	—	3,794 6 3
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	500 0 0	—	—	—	500 0 0
Chorley Wood College ... ..	3,500 0 0	—	—	—	3,500 0 0
Capital Accounts for Building and Equipment :—					
General Account ... ..	96,968 6 6	—	—	—	96,968 6 6
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	23,482 19 8	—	—	—	23,482 19 8
Convalescent and Holiday Home... ..	2,209 12 10	—	—	—	2,209 12 10
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies ... ..	3,475 0 0	—	—	—	3,475 0 0
Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars ... ..	11,121 1 8	—	—	—	11,121 1 8
Home Industries ... ..	820 11 9	—	—	—	820 11 9
Accumulated Funds :—					
General Account ... ..	19,695 0 4	1,478 10 7	—	15,202 10 8	36,376 1 7
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,093 0 1	—	—	—	3,093 0 1
Ex-Service Men's Fund (Deficit) ... ..	569 9 11	—	—	—	569 9 11
	<u>£314 547 18 0</u>	<u>£1,483 5 11</u>	<u>£1,205 13 7</u>	<u>£18,088 14 0</u>	<u>£335,325 11 6</u>

By Cash at Bank and in Hand
Cash on Deposit :—
General Account ... ..
Leeds Embossed Books Fund ... ..
Investments for General Purposes :—
General Account :
Freehold and Leasehold Investments ... ..
Blind Babies Fund ... ..
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..
Chorley Wood College ... ..
Investments Specifically Appropriated :
General Account ... ..
Blind Babies Fund ... ..
Investments Endowments :—
General Account ... ..
Blind Babies Fund ... ..
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..
Chorley Wood College ... ..
Building and Equipment :—
General Account ... ..
Blind Babies Fund ... ..
Convalescent and Holiday Home ... ..
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies ... ..
Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars ... ..
Home Industries ... ..
Mortgages ... ..
Livestock, Chorley Wood College ... ..
Livestock, Blind Babies Fund ... ..
Stock... ..
Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances

# COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

31st March, 1928

	GENERAL ACCOUNT	CLIFTON HOME	HOME TEACHING SOCIETY	MOON SOCIETY	TOTAL
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Leeds Embossed Books Fund	117 14 7	—	—	—	117 14 7
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund ...	408 1 8	—	—	—	408 1 8
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances ...	9,325 4 2	4 15 4	1,205 13 7	218 8 11	10,754 2 0
Mortgage on 224-6-8, Great Portland Street.	22,750 0 0	—	—	—	22,750 0 0
Capital Accounts for General Purposes :—					
General Account ... ..	52,712 5 9	—	—	—	52,712 5 9
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,167 15 0	—	—	—	8,167 15 0
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	5,000 0 0
Chorley Wood College ... ..	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	1,000 0 0
Capital Accounts for Investments					
Specifically Appropriated :—					
General Account ... ..	21,035 4 7	—	—	—	21,035 4 7
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,348 11 2	—	—	—	8,348 11 2
Capital Accounts for Endowments :					
General Account ... ..	17,592 11 11	—	—	2,667 14 5	20,260 6 4
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,794 6 3	—	—	—	3,794 6 3
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	500 0 0	—	—	—	500 0 0
Chorley Wood College ... ..	3,500 0 0	—	—	—	3,500 0 0
Capital Accounts for Building and Equipment :—					
General Account ... ..	96,968 6 6	—	—	—	96,968 6 6
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	23,482 19 8	—	—	—	23,482 19 8
Convalescent and Holiday Home...	2,209 12 10	—	—	—	2,209 12 10
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies ...	3,475 0 0	—	—	—	3,475 0 0
Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars ... ..	11,121 1 8	—	—	—	11,121 1 8
Home Industries ... ..	820 11 9	—	—	—	820 11 9
Accumulated Funds :—					
General Account ... ..	19,695 0 4	1,478 10 7	—	15,202 10 8	36,376 1 7
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,093 0 1	—	—	—	3,093 0 1
Ex-Service Men's Fund (Deficit) ...	569 9 11	—	—	—	569 9 11
	<u>£314 547 18 0</u>	<u>£1,483 5 11</u>	<u>£1,205 13 7</u>	<u>£18,088 14 0</u>	<u>£335,325 11 6</u>

By Cash at Bank and ...

Cash on Deposit :—

General Account

Leeds Embossed

Investments for General

General Account

Freehold and

Investments

Blind Babies Fund

Ex-Service Men's

Chorley Wood College

Investments Specifically

General Account

Blind Babies Fund

Investments Endowments

General Account

Blind Babies Fund

Ex-Service Men's

Chorley Wood College

Building and Equipment

General Account

Blind Babies Fund

Convalescent and

Guest House for

Furniture at

Branch Cars

Home Industries

Mortgages ...

Livestock, Chorley Wood

Livestock, Blind Babies

Stock...

Sundry Debtors and

	GENERAL ACCOUNT	CLIFTON HOME	HOME TEACHING SOCIETY	MOON SOCIETY	TOTAL
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	10 491 18 5	63 13 11	1,205 13 7	746 6 9	12,507 12 8
...	6,130 3 6	—	—	—	6,130 3 6
s Fund ...	117 14 7	—	—	—	117 14 7
oses :—					
ehold Houses and	52,712 5 9	993 3 5	—	9,805 1 6	63,510 10 8
...	8,167 15 0	—	—	—	8,167 15 0
d ...	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	5,000 0 0
...	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	1,000 0 0
ppriated :—					
...	21,035 4 7	—	—	—	21,035 4 7
...	8,348 11 2	—	—	—	8,348 11 2
...	17,592 11 11	—	—	2,667 14 5	20,260 6 4
...	3,794 6 3	—	—	—	3,794 6 3
1 ...	500 0 0	—	—	—	500 0 0
...	3,499 4 6	—	—	—	3,499 4 6
...	96,968 6 6	340 10 11	—	2,650 19 10	99,959 17 3
...	23,482 19 8	—	—	—	23,482 19 8
day Home...	2,209 12 10	—	—	—	2,209 12 10
Blind Ladies	3,475 0 0	—	—	—	3,475 0 0
s, Branches and	11,121 1 8	—	—	—	11,121 1 8
...	820 11 9	—	—	—	820 11 9
...	100 0 0	—	—	—	100 0 0
ge ...	3 0 0	—	—	—	3 0 0
...	23 0 0	—	—	—	23 0 0
...	27,191 16 1	—	—	1,951 15 7	29,143 11 8
nces ...	10,762 13 10	85 17 8	—	266 15 11	11,115 7 5
	<u>£314,547 18 0</u>	<u>£1,483 5 11</u>	<u>£1,205 13 7</u>	<u>£18,088 14 0</u>	<u>£335,325 11 6</u>

	GENERAL ACCOUNT			CLIFTON HOME		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Leeds Embossed Books Fund ... ..	117	14	7	—		
Harry Weedon Memorial Fund ... ..	408	1	8	—		
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances ... ..	9,325	4	2	4	15	4
Mortgage on 224-6-8, Great Portland Street. ...	22,750	0	0	—		
Capital Accounts for General Purposes :—						
General Account ... ..	52,712	5	9	—		
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,167	15	0	—		
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	5,000	0	0	—		
Chorley Wood College ... ..	1,000	0	0	—		
Capital Accounts for Investments						
Specifically Appropriated :—						
General Account ... ..	21,035	4	7	—		
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,348	11	2	—		
Capital Accounts for Endowments :—						
General Account ... ..	17,592	11	11	—		
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,794	6	3	—		
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	500	0	0	—		
Chorley Wood College ... ..	3,500	0	0	—		
Capital Accounts for Building and Equipment :—						
General Account ... ..	96,968	6	6	—		
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	23,482	19	8	—		
Convalescent and Holiday Home... ..	2,209	12	10	—		
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies ... ..	3,475	0	0	—		
Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars ... ..	11,121	1	8	—		
Home Industries ... ..	820	11	9	—		
Accumulated Funds :—						
General Account ... ..	19,695	0	4	1,478	10	7
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,093	0	1	—		
Ex-Service Men's Fund (Deficit) ... ..	569	9	11	—		
	<u>£314 547 18 0</u>			<u>£1,483 5 11</u>		
				<u>£1,243 15 18</u>		



# BALANCE SHEET

March, 1928

	GENERAL ACCOUNT	CLIFTON HOME	HOME TEACHING SOCIETY	MOON SOCIETY	TOTAL
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash at Bank and in Hand	10 491 18 5	63 13 11	1,205 13 7	746 6 9	12,507 12 8
Cash on Deposit :—					
General Account ... ..	6,130 3 6	—	—	—	6,130 3 6
Leeds Embossed Books Fund ... ..	117 14 7	—	—	—	117 14 7
Investments for General Purposes :					
General Account :					
Freehold and Leasehold Houses and Investments ... ..	52,712 5 9	993 3 5	—	9,805 1 6	63,510 10 8
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,167 15 0	—	—	—	8,167 15 0
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	5,000 0 0
Chorley Wood College ... ..	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	1,000 0 0
Investments Specifically Appropriated :—					
General Account ... ..	21,035 4 7	—	—	—	21,035 4 7
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	8,348 11 2	—	—	—	8,348 11 2
Investments Endowments :—					
General Account ... ..	17,592 11 11	—	—	2,667 14 5	20,260 6 4
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	3,794 6 3	—	—	—	3,794 6 3
Ex-Service Men's Fund ... ..	500 0 0	—	—	—	500 0 0
Chorley Wood College ... ..	3,499 4 6	—	—	—	3,499 4 6
Building and Equipment :—					
General Account ... ..	96,968 6 6	340 10 11	—	2,650 19 10	99,959 17 3
Blind Babies Fund ... ..	23,482 19 8	—	—	—	23,482 19 8
Convalescent and Holiday Home... ..	2,209 12 10	—	—	—	2,209 12 10
Guest House for Aged Blind Ladies ... ..	3,475 0 0	—	—	—	3,475 0 0
Furniture at Homes, Branches and Branch Cars ... ..	11,121 1 8	—	—	—	11,121 1 8
Home Industries ... ..	820 11 9	—	—	—	820 11 9
Mortgages ... ..	100 0 0	—	—	—	100 0 0
Livestock, Chorley Wood College ... ..	3 0 0	—	—	—	3 0 0
Livestock, Blind Babies Fund ... ..	23 0 0	—	—	—	23 0 0
Stock... ..	27,191 16 1	—	—	1,951 15 7	29,143 11 8
Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances ... ..	10,762 13 10	85 17 8	—	266 15 11	11,115 7 5
	<u>£314,547 18 0</u>	<u>£1,483 5 11</u>	<u>£1,205 13 7</u>	<u>£18,088 14 0</u>	<u>£335,325 11 6</u>





